The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 88. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th June	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	I. Nomaki.	5560	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS

of

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES

Insist on

SWALLOW & ARIELL'S

World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1695	Fri, 13th June.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bunkura" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PURNEA ..	3306	Friday 13th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

13th June 1913.
161

DRINK

VITTEL, **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,509

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Boullat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,

Drug Stores.

35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347



FICTION.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Cloth, Rs. 2-4 and Paper, Rs. 1-12.

SUNIA: By Maud Diver.

THE SECOND-SIGHTER'S DAUGHTER. A Romance. By G. B. Burgin.

THE SPHINX IN THE LABRINTH. By Maude Annesley.

THE CONFESSION OF RICHARD PLANTAGENET. By Dora Greenwell McChesney. Edited by L. Maye with a Biographical introduction. By Lady Macdonell.

FROM WHEEL AND LOOKOUT. By Frank T. Bullen.

TOM VRON. By E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley.

THE BLUE WOLF. A Tale of the Cypress Hils. By W. Lacey Amy.

MYLES CLATHORPE, I.D.B. By F. E. Mills Young.

WRITTEN ON OUR FOREHEADS. By Ethel Duff-Fyfe. Author of "The Nine Points" and "The Relentless Gods."

STELLA MARIS. By Wiliam J. Locke. Illustrations by Frank Wiles.

CHANCE THE PIPER. By Agnes and Egerton Castle.

SUCCESSION. A Comedy of the Generations. By Ethel Sidgwick.

THE ALIAS. By Alexander Crawford. Author of "Kapak," "Monsieur carnifex."

THE CURSE. By Fergus Hume, Author of "The Blue Talesman." Etc.

THE JOYOUS ADVENTURES OF ARISTIDE PUJOL. By William J. Locke. Illustrations by Alex Ball.

SALLY. By Dorothea Conyers. Third Edition, 1912.

A BABE IN BOHEMIA. By Frank Dauby Eleventh Edition.

THE OUTPOST OF ETERNITY. By Cosmo Hamilton, 1912.

THE BROAD HIGHWAY. A "Romance of Kent." By Jeffery Farnol.

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. 197

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 12

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE **LIFE**

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
OPPOSITE THE LIBRARY.

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.
AND FROM
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS
as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 0203

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday the 1st proximo till Tuesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 0201.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad..... Dep.	7- 0
10-15	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	3-1
12-52	,,	Bina..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ..	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	1-06
6- 2	,,	Phillaur..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar..... ,,	22-29
11-43	,,	Lahore..... ,,	21-22
14-13	,,	Lala Musa..... ,,	18-52
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi..... ,,	11-4
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia..... Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia..... Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1-0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs. a.
Per line	**0 4**
Minimum charge	**1 0**

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.
Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi, teaches Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting and other useful subjects. Fees most moderate. New Session opens on 9th June, 1913. 0175

MANGOES!!! 25 Alphonse Rs. 4; 25 Paheri, Rs. 3. Carriage paid if "Chronicle" mentioned. TUKINA and CO., Market, Bombay. 0183

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED.

WANTED immediately an experienced MILLINER, good wages, etc., apply at once to "MILLINER" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0201

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WHOLE TIME AGENTS WANTED for first class Life Insurance Company. Write giving age, qualifications and salary required. Reply Box—36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0198

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

TO BE LET..

OFFICES TO BE LET on Hornby Road, Bombay's business centre. Rent from Rs. 20. Apply sharp to Box 37, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0202

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

TO BE LET from 1st July the spacious and well-lighted SHOP PREMISES in "Waterloo Mansions," just vacated by Messrs. Stanley Humphreys. Area about 3,000 sq. ft. with 800 sq. ft. of gallery space. Electric Lights and fans. Also a smaller shop of about 1,700 sq. ft. area adjoining the above. Both shops can be let jointly or separately. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 0200

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
of the first arrivals for the Grand Dancing Festival.

TO-NIGHT
and every evening during the week. Two performances, at 7 p. m. and 10 p. m.

THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS,
The famous
JACKOVLEWA TRIO.
A Wonderful Terpsichorean effort.

4 SISTERS DUBARRY,
Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.

MLLE. LENA. FRANCOIS,
French Pot Pourri Dancer.

FRAULEIN ADELE DIAMOND,
The Jolly Dutch Girl.

MME. JACKOVLEWA
A superb singer of Caucasian Folk Songs: from the Imperial Opera House St. Petersburg.

MISS SYBIL GARRAD,
A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.

MISS ROSIE JOHNSON,
A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.

JESSIE GILLEY,
American Rag-time Dancer.

ANNIE BLACKBURN,
The Sailors Idyl. Horn Pipe Dancer.

A novel feature the First Eutrants will perform in the

RS. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs 3 to Rs 12.
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2-0, Stalls Rs. 1
Circle Re. 1. Balcony 8 As.
Gallery 4 As.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

The Royal Opera House Management have great pleasure in announcing to the Bombay Public that they have secured the

Latest Invention

IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Real life like Multicolour Photography, a process by which photographs look like hand-painted pictures.

A fine exhibition of this new invention is given at the foyer of the Royal Opera House.

A magnificent studio on a large scale will shortly be opened at the Premises attached to the Royal Opera House, and charges will be very moderate.

Rs. 15 for half a dozen copies, and upwards.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is still time to see the first two parts of

QUO VADIS?

The great film which was exhibited by Royal Command before the King and Queen. It is undoubtedly

THE FILM OF THE AGE.

On Saturday Parts 3 and 4 will be presented, and we also hope to show pictures of

THE BERLIN FESTIVITIES.

Time:—6-30, 8-30, 10.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.



Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRGAON. 251



A GRAND SPIRIT

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. HILL, SAWYER & Co.

are Sole Agents for and can give immediate delivery of

AUSTIN, BELSIZE, B.S.A., SUNBEAM & STUDEBAKER CARS.

Head Office: **BOMBAY,** Rampart Row. Tel. 1134.
Branches: **DELHI,** 10, Alipore Road; **CALCUTTA,** 25, Waterloo Street.

183

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 274

HERE IS THE NEW MODEL "FIVE."

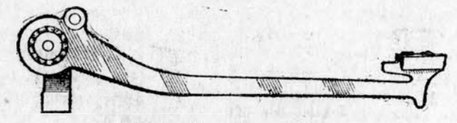
Before selecting a typewriter, you owe it to your interests to inquire regarding this new model. It is the latest example of the highest product of typewriter manufactures' skill and is equipped with every practical device and convenience the operator can require.



The L. C. SMITH & BROS.

TYPEWRITER

(All the Writing always in Sight.)



Ball-Bearing Type Bar and Hanger.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Pamphlets to

The Sole Agents in India:

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

10, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.

284

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?

That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)

Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.

Can be had from all Druggists.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, Market, BOMBAY.

KING GEORGE.

GERMAN OPINION ON THE BERLIN VISIT.

SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION.

The visit of King George and his meetings with Kaiser and Czar, which are ostensibly only incidents in the wedding of Princess Victoria Luise, have taken, despite official denials, a distinctly political character, says the correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." This is due to a number of considerations, some of which are accidental. Some persons reason that just as State and official meetings of monarchs more often than not have no dipolitical results, so there is no reason why private meetings should not have results. During the reign of King Edward, Germans got mistaken measurements of the relation of the British Crown to British policy; and during the present reign these measurements are retained, the difference being that while King Edward, in popular belief, was inventor and active pusher of the "Einkreisungs-politik," different views are held as to King George's opinions on foreign affairs. However, Germans are convinced that whatever the Royal opinions are, they are decisive and final. The circumstances are, they are decisive and final. The circumstance that no Minister is coming with the King does not affect those who are satisfied that King, Kaiser, and Czar will discuss business direct.

POPULAR BELIEF.

The popular belief that important politics may be transacted during the coming week is fed by other facts, such as Lord Morley's visit here, and by the diplomatic activity concerning Turkey in Asia shown in the Koweit deal, the Armenian ferment, and the demands now being preferred by France. There is, many, the fact that Anglo-German relations are better than they have been for years; and those who are in a hurry to make them better still are waiting for some formal announcement. Even writers who realise that no political deal could be effected during the King's visit, if for no other reason than that the British Foreign Office is not represented, imagine that a transaction is completed or on the eve of completion; and that the Royal meetings, though in themselves private, are to put a demonstrative seal upon some important political deal. The general public, for instance, refuses flatly to believe that Lord Morley was really here solely on private affairs. The public cannot ignore the similarity of the present occasion with the visit of Lord Haldane, which was also carefully advertised as strictly private.

It will be seen that Germans agree that Anglo-German, or generally international, negotiations of importance are under way. From that point, however, starts a liberal difference of opinion as to the subject. That negotiations over the Bagdad Railway are again on foot seems self-evident from the communique made by the official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" concerning the agreement about Koweit. The particulars about this agreement published in the English Press have not been very favourably received here, but there is no sign of any displeasure with England. The Nationalist and Pan-German newspapers rather take the line that again the clever British Foreign Office has been exploiting Balkan developments to England's profit, while we Germans, with our usual tardiness in realising our chances, are coming out with empty hands. The French demands on Turkey, and the gain made by Russia by the withdrawal of Turkey from Persian frontier territory, are here classed together with the Koweit deal as evidence that Germany alone is being left. The official communique promising that Germany will require compensation for any concessions she makes in the Bagdad Railway question does not satisfy the forward school of foreign writers. Even the Pacifist "Tageblatt" sees in the Koweit deal a great economic profit for England, against which Germany can show no gain. For England the Koweit agreement is generally considered to be highly advantageous.

NAVAL QUESTION.

It is not believed here that a Royal visit could have any influence upon the settlement between England and Germany of such an intricate and specialised affair as the Bagdad Railway. Optimistic circles, however, imagine that the naval question may be pushed nearer to settlement; or, again, that something is being done elsewhere on which the meeting of Sovereigns will put the seal of completion. Naturally this hope, which appears in some Left newspapers, is not favoured in the opposite camp, where the idea of purchasing Anglo-German friendship with concessions in matters of national defence has always been rejected. In the "Taegliche Rundschau" the naval expert, Count Reventlow, handles this issue, and advises that a further Anglo-German approximation, such as he himself desires, can best be forwarded by leaving the Fleet Question entirely out of account. "Because for Germany there is no more a Fleet Question than there is an Alsace-Lorraine Question." The "naval holiday"—despite such objections—has been, if not in favour, at least more charitably considered than any other disarmament proposal; and this subject is revived in connexion with King George's visit. The relative favour which it enjoys is due less to the substance of the suggestion than to the fact that it has the appearance of perfect parity, and does not irritate German pride as do all suggestions of imposing unequal standards of strength. Ever since Admiral Tirpitz made a bow to the 10:16 suggestion, the feeling—with many the dread—has been that the Imperial Government is weakening its old intransigeant attitude towards armaments agreements. The fact is that Germany's traditional distrust to all international initiatives seems in the last two or three years to have undergone some slight modification. Modification may at least be deduced from the active way in which Wilhelmstrasse participated in the Balkan negotiations, the manner in which, while standing firm to the Austrian ally, it pursued a policy in the interest of Europe as a whole. It is admitted that the prospects of any formal Anglo-German agreement on armaments are slight; and no one will have a right to be disappointed if nothing happens. Still, the general conditions are propitious, and it is hoped that if no definite settlement is being negotiated, then the next best result will be attained in a general letting drop of the naval competition question by politicians and by the Press of both countries.

OTHER RUMOURS.

During the past few days there have been other rumours of developments on Internationalist lines. These rumours are vaguer than the others; but they centre round some hoped-for development out of the Pacifist aspirations of the new Washington Government. The German expectation is that Mr. Bryan—if not diverted to the opposite pole by trouble with Japan—will rush the pace, and try to get the European Powers to commit themselves to measures making for the relief of the armaments and diplomatic strain. The international philosophy of Mr. Bryan is of a kind which German officials dread and distrust; indeed, all over the Continent official diplomacy is distrustful. But Washington in pushing any humanitarian plan has two great advantages over European Foreign Offices; nobody suspects it of secretly aiming against any particular power or group; and further the European Powers, most of all Germany, are painfully anxious to placate the United States. Partly perhaps because the Scutari success has given a lift up to Internationalism, Pacifist combinations are in the air which two years ago would not have been listened to. The rumours referred to are extremely vague, but they circle around supposed intentions of the Kaiser and Czar to respond favourably to any Internationalist initiative which is preferred within reasonable limits. The visit of King George is tacked on to these speculations.

GERMAN CONCEPTION OF KING GEORGE.

If, perhaps, too much political capital is being made of King George's visit, an explaination may partly be found in the highly sympathetic reputation which the British monarch has with Germans. At the beginning of King George's reign, German newspapers, as usual, giving too much authority to the Crown, proclaimed an end of the "Hemming In Policy" which, under the same mistake, they ascribed almost entirely to the will of King Edward VII. The Morocco quarrel of 1911, which is considered here to have marked the climax of the "Hemming In Policy," was a disappointment and a set-back. Had King Edward then been alive he must have borne in German minds responsibility for all British actions which they resented. Nobody, however, cast the blame for the trouble on King George. The German conception of the King is that of a good patriot with wide knowledge of British Imperial conditons and needs; and with too immediate a knowledge of maritime affairs to have any special sympathy with Germany's rapid progress in this domain. On the other hand, the King is painted as a good friend of Germany in all issues in which this does not conflict with his being friend of his own country first. This popular view of our King ensures him a good reception during his stay in Germany

LABOUR M. P. AND THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

"NOTHING TO BLOW ABOUT."

Speaking at Glasgow on May 22, Mr. George Barnes, M.P., denied the appropriateness of the language used by Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, in speaking of the loyalty of Canada to the old country. Each year, Mr. Britain, said, 268,000 emigrants left Britain, including 100,000 adults. Assuming that £70 was spent on each, it was easy to calculate what Canada owed Britain. He did not think that the Canadian Premier had anything to blow about. He doubted the wisdom of Britain accepting battleships in the way proposed by Canada. He would prefer to see it done in the way Australia had done it in having her own fighting men.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It in fuses a new strength and energy.

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab: Rawalpindi has had 0·19″, Lahore 0·33″, Sirsa 0·10″ and Ambala 0·67″. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency during the day ranging from 17° to 20° F. in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0·49″ of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana: Jaipur has had 0.22″, Ajmer 0.13″ and Kotah 0·58″. Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in lower Sind and west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind and either equal to or above the average elsewere. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts: Veraval has had 0·89″, Bhavnagar Para 2·22″ and Surat 2·00″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Jubbulpore has had 0·82″, Saugor 0·09″ Khandwa 0·48″ Akola 0·10″, Amraoti 0·18″ and Raipur 0·47″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but has decreased in amount: Bombay has had 0·69″, Ratnagiri 1·52″ and Mormugao 0·39″. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen: Poona has had 0·59″, Belgaum 0·33″ and Aurangabad 0·12″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to the north of latitude 20° N.; precipitation has been nearly general in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in east Rajputana and local in the south-east Punjab and in the north-western districts of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the Central Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; in the latter area, however, the amount of rainfall has decreased, Ratnagiri being the only station reporting precipitation exceeding three-quarters of an inch. Local rain has again fallen in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. The depression over Gujarat and Kathiawar has moved eastward, its centre being today in the neighbourhood of Surat. Rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar, however, has decreased considerably, being confined to Veraval and stations round the Gulf of Cambay, while in west Central India precipitation has been insignificant. The disturbance may move further in an east-north-easterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, west Central India and the south Bombay Deccan, local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north and the east Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers are possible on the north Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 12th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	85·3	77·0	57	..	..	..
Jask	98·3	87·3	48	..	0·00	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	97·3	89·1	83	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·8	76·8	58	..	0·57	+0·50
Rawalpindi	86·4	68·6	79	0·19	3·52	+3·13
Lahore	88·4	70·2	84	0·33	0·78	+0·58
Sirsa	104·3	77·0	73	0·10	2	0·00
Ambala	97·5	72·9	69	0·67	3·06	+2·83
Delhi	95·3	79·8	82	..	2·97	+2·54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101·0	81·5	77	0·49	0·49	×0·21
Mainpuri	101·3	81·1	77	0·05	0·05	×0·06
Jhansi	107·6	78·5	71	..	0·06	−0·27
Cawnpore	97·2	81·4	85	0·09	0·09	−0·43
Allahabad	94·6	80·0	75	..	2·25	+2·03
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	115·1	86·8	33	..	0·00	−0·02
Karachi	93·0	83·5	80	..	0·00	−0·12
Ajmer	98·6	78·2	69	0·03	1·22	+0·95
Jaipur	91·2	77·6	74	0·22	2·55	+2·33
Kotah	100·6	75·6	69	0·58	0·58	−0·07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90·8	80·0	51	..	2·47	+2·18
Dwarka	85·3	78·7	87	..	1·93	×1·54
Veraval	82·6	76·3	89	0·89	6·34	+3·25
Rajkot	84·7	75·3	91	0·70	4·69	+4·37
Bhavnagar Station	85·5	76·6	78	2·25	4·69	+4·14
Surat	84·9	75·6	100	2·00	5·57	+3·17
Ahmedabad	84·2	79·7	89	0·02	2·50	+2·27
Deesa	93·8	79·9	77	..	0·00	+0·57
Neemuch	88·9	75·6	78	..	1·06	+0·69
Indore	89·6	76·1	78	0·07	0·33	−1·20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92·3	76·8	88	0·82	3·60	+3·16
Saugor	85·8	75·6	89	0·09	3·52	+3·26
Hoshangabad	95·1	78·6	79	0·48	1·79	+0·62
Khandwa	90·7	76·6	89	0·48	3·28	+1·56
Akola	98·7	76·9	65	0·10	0·44	−1·04
Amraoti	94·3	76·3	80	0·18	2·08	+0·72
Nagpur	95·6	77·2	63	0·03	0·97	−1·45
Raipur	96·8	79·0	59	0·01	2·48	+0·69
	92·7	75·6	88	0·47	1·73	+0·21
	..	76·5	88	0·68	6·77	+2·33
	..	75·9	88	1·52	14·29	+3·38
	..	76·2	85	0·30	16·13	+5·00
	..	76·0	85	0·08	15·90	+1·81
	..	..	75	0·09	2·19	+0·29
	..	..	86	0·09	5·52	+2·77
	..	..	92	0·53	6·37	+4·36
	..	..	92	..	1·12	−1·22
	..	..	74	..	1·95	+0·02
	..	..	83	0·33	5·30	+2·72
	..	..	91	0·12	2·61	+0·22
	..	..	..	..	1·34	+0·40
	..	..	..	..	2·31	+0·56
	..	..	..	0·53	19·79	+4·92
	..	..	..	0·48	18·64	+4·88
	..	..	..	0·40	15·34	+4·10
	..	..	..	1·53	4·72	−0·49
	..	..	72	..	0·85	−0·07
	..	..	94	0·06	0·84	−0·18
	..	..	87	..	0·12	−1·13
	..	..	55	..	0·04	−0·74
	..	..	78	..	2·29	+0·59
	..	..	78	..	0·29	−0·35
	..	..	82	..	0·32	−0·39
	..	..	76	..	0·59	+0·18

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 11th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. ..inches 29·457
Temperature of Air .. degrees 82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. „ 79·1
Dew Point .. .. „ 77·8
Relative humidity of Air .. „ 0·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. .. .. 9·2
Maximum temperature of Air .. degrees 88·2
Minimum do. do. .. „ 79·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. SW, SSW. SW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles 317
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches 0·82
Total fall during month .. .. „ 6·50
Total fall during year .. .. „ 6·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th .. .. „ 0·26

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m. Standard Time on the 12th June 1913 was 29·655 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	13	m 6 33	26 9
		6 30 a	25 6
Satur.	14	m 7 50	26 1
		7 31 a	26 1
Sun.	15	m 8 56	26 11
		8 31 a	25 11
Mon.	16	m 9 54	27 8
		9 27 a	25 10
Tues.	17	m 10 45	28 4
		10 18	25 10
Wed.	18	m 11 30	28 8
		11 5	25 9

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	13	m 0 16	17 9
		m 0 17	19 11
Satur.	14	m 1 12	17 1
		1 35 a	20 3
Sun.	15	m 2 2	16 4
		2 45 a	20 4
Mon.	16	3 46 a	20 3
Tues.	17	m 3 36	15 5
		4 20	20 0
Wed.	18	m 4 20	15 3
		5 28	19 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
14. (Satur.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
16. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
17. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
18. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—June 11th, 10h. T. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23 T. M. P.M; Last quarter, 26th, 11h 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m, A. M.

NON-WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 11th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Wednesday, 11th June 1913, should be considered as a Non-Weather Working Day in the stream.

Mr. Justice Wright, judge of the High Court of Ireland since 1901, who suffered from heart disease, died suddenly at the age of seventy-four at Ryecroft, Bray, on May 15 night.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Consols 2½ per cent.	73 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·23½
Rentes 3 per cent.	84⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	27 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63⅝
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1·3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 21/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 12.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened weak to-day and a few transactions were done at Rs. 95-13-6 but gradually the Market received support from bull operators and short covering. The closing rate stood at Rs. 95-15-6 (buyers).

Demands for ready papers remained brisk and were placed at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

The Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of interest on Demand Loans to 5 per cent. to-day which was ruling at 6 per cent. since 4th instant.

SHARES.

The flatness and dullness which was noticeable in the Cotton Mill Share Market for the last three or four days assumed an animated appearance to-day. Owing to heavy purchases the rates immediately went up and the closing tendency was firm.

David opened at Rs. 517-8 but closed firm at Rs. 523-12.

Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 522-8 to Rs. 530 for July delivery.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,402-8.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,510 but closed at Rs. 1,503.

Kohinoors ewere in demand at Rs. 805.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,140.

Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,737-8.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 380.

Phoenix were in demand at Rs. 165 for July.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 925.

Indian Specie Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 67-8.

In Press Shares New Mofussils declined to Rs. 865.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The Monthly Report issued by the Sound Investment Agency, 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, speaks of the operations in the month of May on the Bombay Stock Exchange as follows:—

The Government Paper Market presented an active and animated appearance throughout the month and the business put through was on a sufficiently large scale. The quotations fluctuated within the range of annas nine. Owing to the war clouds that had gathered in the political atmosphere of Europe, the Market in the commencement of the month witnessed slump and the Paper dropped to Rs. 95-13-6, the lowest rate of the month. But when the tension in the situation was somewhat relieved by the strong attitude taken by the Concert of Europe the rates of the gilt-edged security marked an advance and touched Rs. 96-7-6 which was the highest rate of the month. The settlement passed of smoothly at Rs. 96-5-6. Demand for ready paper continued strong. The Bank rate which was ruling at 7 p. c. since 3rd April is reduced to 6 p. c. on the 14th instant.

On account of the easiness in the Money Market inquiries about various sorts of Corporation Bonds have set in, and this has resulted in a slight improvement in their price. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated and guaranteed) changed hands at Rs. 105-12 in a big lot.

A fair volume of business was done in Bank shares. A steady demand for the Bank of India shares contributed to a sudden rise and they changed hands in lots at Rs. 70. This upward tendency had its foundations in a rumour of a higher dividend in the near future. The Indian Specie Bank shares after declining to Rs. 66 have again advanced to Rs. 67-4. The Bank of Bombay shares remained dull; the Central Bank of India shares moved up to Rs. 30-12; and the Eastern Bank shares stood at Rs. 86-8 xd.

There was some activity in Railway shares and a fair amount of business was done in them. Ahmedabad Dholka Railway shares declined to Rs. 132 as the extension of the line is abandoned. The capital of the Upper Sind Light Railway Company was subscribed twelve times over and these shares were in demand at a premium of Rs. 15. Tapti Valley Railway shares stood steady, while the Gujrat Railway shares improved to Rs. 124; Sind Light Railway shares advanced to Rs. 142, as a dividend of 7 per cent. was recently declared. These shares stand very good prospects of a further rise.

The unusual activity that was displayed in the Tata Iron and Steel Company shares was followed by a lull during the month, and the prices receded a few points. The Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 103-8 declined to Rs. 98, and the Deferred after advancing to Rs. 227 dropped to Rs. 220. Tata Hydro Ordinary and Preference shares remained neglected.

Among miscellaneous shares, the Bombay Burma Trading shares exhibited many ups and downs. The Bombay Electric Tramway Company shares attracted considerable attention and a substantial improvement took place owing to the declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last year. These shares are well thought of and will advance in course of time. The Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary and Preference shares were not in request and dropped on account of sellers.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a lively appearance throughout the month, and an advance over last month's quotations is noticeable in almost all the shares. The stringency for money which is rapidly on the wane has given stimulus to bull operators and business on a large scale was booked by them. The outlook for these shares is bright as the rates of cotton are low and are expected to go down still, and the sales of yarn at remunerative rates in foreign markets are taking place daily. The future of the Textile Industry in India is, however, dependent on the condition of the monsoon.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, June 11.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 70,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. nil were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 1,20,000 were allotted to Madras. } Rs. 1,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 3/32 (Min. Rate) received full per cent. Tenders on Bombay at 1 3/32 (Min. Rate) received full per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta 15/9? Bombay 16/00

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 43,00,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras } Rs. 45,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ (Min. Rate) received full per cent. Tenders on Bombay at ½ (Min. Rate) received full per cent. } above rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16/00.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale. } Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— „
Total Day's Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—	teady moderate biz.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—	Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market:—	Holders not offering freely.
Mid. Americans	6·24d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·81d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·97 Oct. 11·31
New York Official noon call.	July 11·97 Oct. 11·31
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·23 Oct. 11·37

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·43	6·47
J. A.	6·46	6·45
A. S.	6·36	6·35
S. O.	6·21	6·22
O. N.	6·14	6·15
N. D.	6·10	6·11
D. J.	6·09	6·10
J. F.	6·09	6·10
F. M.	6·10	6·11
M. A.	6·11	6·12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	17,00
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·47	6·44
J. A.	6·45	6·42
A. S.	6·35	6·32
S. O.	6·22	6·18
O. N.	6·15	6·11
N. D.	6·11	6·07
D. J.	6·10	6·06
J. F.	6·10	6·06
F. M.	6·11	6·07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, July, 11·93.	Previous closing price 12·06.
Futures at New York, October, 11·25.	Previous closing price 11·35.

Declined owing to weakness New Orleans market and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·25.	Previous price 12·35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·3/8	Previous price 12·3/8
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July 12·17	Previous price 12·25
Futures at New Orleans October 11·29	Previous price 11·39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.	
Demand Bills 4·86⅜	
Silver Commercial Bars 59⅛	

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS.

MANCHESTER, June 11.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards. 16 by 15	8/7
„ 44-in. 38/38½ yards. 9 lbs.	9
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards. 18 square	10/6
„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards 22 by 21	6-10

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

LONDON, June 11.

Our circular is quite impartial. The acreage is 37,150,000. Crop accounts are generally favourable.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 12.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady. There was a moderate inquiry for actuals by local Mills and Exporters. Holders are not so keen now to dispose of their stocks.

To-day Reuters wire Neill Brothers report as under: "Our circular is quite impartial. The acreage is 37,150,000 crop accounts are generally favourable."

We are surprised to read that the circular is "quite impartial" though out and out it is bearish. As they estimate the acreage, largest ever known and crop accounts are generally favourable. Miss K. M. Giles' bi-monthly report is due early next week and we are sure she will throw more light on the situation. The Agricultural Bureau's estimate of acreage will be published early next month.

In reply to our telegraphic inquiries regarding the condition of the crop, we learn that crop prospects are good.

Liverpool opener comes four points lower and is lower by one point than what it was due to open.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	238	230	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	240	232	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	241	233	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	234	231	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	243	236	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha. Hinganghat	279	269	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur Kamptee.	277	267	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	271	261	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Palgaum	267	257	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	255	245	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	257	247	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani. Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	295	287	—	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	279	269	250	Do.
M. G. Mathia	250	233	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dhatwar	..	..	275	Do.
Westerns. Churka	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	281	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. do.	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The exchange market is weaker to-day and the rates are down all round. There was very little doing. To-morrow being a holiday, the bankers, brokers and merchants have agreed to close for exchange on Saturday.

The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m.: Government Paper, Rs. 95-15 and Rs. 95-14 and for small lots Rs. 96-4 and Rs. 96-3.

In the share market business was practically confined to coal investments for which it opened with a strong upward tendency which only lasted, however, for an hour when sellers mastered the position and the advance was scarcely maintained.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65½; Copper Braziers £79½; Yellow Metal 6 15/16.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13. value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-1½ sellers; July August, quiet only limited biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-5½ sellers: August: 9-7½ sellers; October, December: only small biz steady. E. A. Raw and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-5½ sellers; June, August; quiet. Mauritus Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—still idle—unchanged.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 37½: June, July, London: sellers Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37; June, July; London: value quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½; June, July; buyers steady.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 35¾ value; June, July; dull. Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 36; sellers; June; dull. South Australian. 37½; May; sellers.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85½ ex-ship 51; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52; June, July; Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; June July; Hamburg; sellers, canal; firm. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½; June, July, Antwerp sellers canal quiet. Linseed Calcutta 43/9 June, July; London, done and buyers steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41⅞: June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-11-3; June, July; Hull; sellers easier.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 40; General Tone of Tallow Auction steady.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,700
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	6,918
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-8
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	57-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50, ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk. ..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank of £12 A ..	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B ..	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc. ..	May-Oct.	25	90
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing. ..	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co. ..	..	30	745
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	285
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,140
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	900
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,480
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	140
Coorla ..	April	40	710 XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	120
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	190
David ..	May-Nov.	20	533 12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	525 12
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	390
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 510 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,365
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	802 8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi. ..	June-Dec	75	1,497 8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	108
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	252 8
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½	163 12
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,385
Sun ..	Oct.	..	133 12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O

LOUNGE SUITS.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we mak a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE.** particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH	Rs.	18-0
FLAX LINEN	..	24-0
FANCY FLAX	..	27-0
CHINA SILK	..	38-0

Asquith & Lord Ltd

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS, BOMBAY.

294

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
30	21-10
35	24-9
40	27-4
45	31-5
50	36-11
55	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

N ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT.—On the 11th June, at Dr Masina's Hospital, Byculla, Frank Abbott, aged 23 years, of Ahmednagar. Interred at Sewree Cemetery, Bombay.

MOSES.—At his residence, No. 204, Bow Bazar Street, June 3rd, Cicero Ives, Yard Gunner, Port Commissioners' Jetties, Calcutta.

VALLENTINE.—June 2nd, at the Medical College Hospital, Justin Horace Vallentine, formerly Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

MOLYNEUX.—At St. Roches, Coonoor, May 25th, the wife of the late Major E. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

PETERS.—May 31st, at Poozoondaung, Rangoon, the wife of Mr. R. J. Peters, of a daughter.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer India due, 7 a.m.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per extra steamer Pretoria, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 p.m. instead of on the 12th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, June 14.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Tymeric, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Penang Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

MONDAY, June 16.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umlozi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Treacher and Company, Annual General Meeting, 5.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 13, 1913.

THE TURKISH TRAGEDY.

Another uprising against the Committee of Union and Progress is reported from Constantinople. Information available at the moment of writing is of the most meagre description, but one tragic fact is established, and that is the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier. There is not sufficient material to hand to justify the inference that the new movement is political and represents popular resentment at the policy pursued by the Ministry. Perhaps it is political; perhaps it is merely personal, having for its object to remove an unpopular Minister who had waded through slaughter to power. It will be remembered that Shefket Pasha came to power in January last as the result of the coup d'etat which drove Kiamil Pasha from office and led to the assassination of Nazim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Forces. The Ministerial crisis forced by the extremists of the Committee of Union and Progress at the height of the war, after the disastrous defeats at Lule Burgas and Kirk Killeseh and the Turks had fallen back on Chataldja, was one of the most wanton and purposeless acts which have discredited the career of the Committee men. Kiamil, a veteran diplomatist, was persuaded that it would be criminal folly to prolong the war, and had thrown the weight of his authority on the conclusion of a speedy and honourable peace. Of Nazim Pasha's genuine patriotism and unrivalled reputation as a commander, there is no need to say anything. He had personally commanded the army in Thrace, after Lule Burgas, and he—"the first general of the Empire," as Field Marshal von der Goltz described him—expressed the deliberate opinion that Adrianople, the fortification of which he had superintended, could not hold out, and that Chataldja itself was unsafe. But the hot-heads of the Committee, Enver Bey and Shefket Pasha, thought otherwise, compelled the resignation of Kiamil and procured the assassination of Nazim. Enver Bey was obsessed with the notion that he was a great organiser of victory, and that he could still save the situation. The sequel shows that he was entirely mistaken. The fact is, the revolution of January was the outcome of personal and political pique. Kiamil was never a persona grata with the Young Turks, while Nazim's whole-hearted and strenuous efforts to keep politics out of the Army made him unacceptable to the Committee. The cry they set up against them last January that they were concluding a dishonourable peace was a false cry. Anyhow, they succeeded for the moment; Nazim was assassinated, and Kiamil became an exile. The latter's return to Constantinople a few days ago and the discourteous manner in which he was treated by the Government, show how little-minded the Committee men could be. Perhaps Kiamil's presence in Constantinople and the treatment he received at the hands of the Ministry partially explain the present happenings.

It is premature to speculate upon the effects of the murder of Shefket Pasha and the Ministerial crisis thus produced. Political crises have been the order of the day in Turkey since the Revolution of 1908, marked by wars of aggression upon her, loss of territory, and an irrevocable loss of prestige. The sincerity and high motives of the Committee cannot be doubted. But their methods were at fault, and when they were overtaken by the disasters of the war, first in Tripoli, and next with the Balkan States, their fatal domestic dissensions and the lack of order and organisation rendered them helpless. The really surprising thing is that during all the stressful period, the Committee so completely failed to produce a leader of real capacity and competence. We do not hold with those who say that there is something in Islam which intrinsically renders the work of the modernisation of Islamic people impossible. At any rate, the experience of a short, inglorious period does not justify so wide a generalisation. But the mistakes of the Young Turks and the Committee men are patent enough to explain the lamentable sequel. A mere Ministerial crisis need not add sensibly to the difficulties of a very difficult situation. There are still as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. It is possible that the veteran Kiamil will emerge from his forced retirement and evolve some order out of the existing chaos. Another Nazim may yet arise and reorganise the Army. There is vast work to be done in the creation of a modern system of civil administration in Asia Minor. Perhaps the ideas of the Young Turks may have to be modified or applied with some care and tact. Dark as the prospects are, Turkey, assured of the sympathy of the Powers, with England at their head, has still a future full of hope and promise.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

The report of the work of the Mysore Economic Conference (1912-13), just to hand, gives some indication of the extent to which a progressive Native State can strive for educational improvement. The Mysore State has conceived a fine project for the establishment and maintenance of 1,000 new elementary schools and for the improvement of 500 existing schools, provision being made for an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs during the next five years, and Rs. 2.25 lakhs a year after that period. A special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs, placed at the disposal of the Education Department, has been utilised within the year, the year's operations comprising the opening of 141 elementary schools and the construction of 75 elementary school buildings on the type-design. The Education Committee had drawn up an excellent scheme for the medical inspection of school children; the provision of religious and moral education in schools; the establishment of free public libraries; the organisation of special classes for giving instruction in drawing, music, hygiene, sanitation, first aid, etc. In respect of the medical inspection of school children, the idea is that all medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries should regard it as their duty periodically to inspect all the pupils in all the schools in their station, and in other schools whenever they are on tour; and a complete record of the result of each inspection in the case of each pupil, in whom some disease or defect is noticed, should be maintained. Pupils recommended for treatment are to receive medical aid and advice free as out-patients in the dispensaries maintained by the Government. Similar elaborate rules have been framed in respect of the other branches of the State's educational programme. An interesting feature of the work is the provision made for the education of backward classes, the State undertaking the construction of all school buildings, the supply of class books, etc., and an experimental boarding school shortly to be established at Bangalore or Mysore. Eventually, it is hoped to establish a local high-class modern teaching and residential University, it being felt that the area under the control of the Madras University is at present much too large and that the educational interests of Mysore will be better served by a State University. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to improve the existing college hostels and libraries and to provide for honours courses. These are not merely paper programmes, but are the outcome of earnest striving for advance.

So far we have dwelt upon the educational side of the State's reforming activities. Its programme of agricultural and industrial improvement is no less worthy of commendation. Considerable progress has been made in well-boring operations; the creation of large self-contained farms of from 50 to 150 acres; the distribution of seeds and plants, and the development of sericulture. An important inquiry into the economic conditions of the ryot in selected typical villages is about to be undertaken. The State has just created a new Department of Industries, which is under the capable management of that well-known South Indian expert, Mr. A. Chatterton. The main idea is that the new department should concentrate its energies on the development of industries with which the people are familiar and to remove the obstacles in the way of their expansion, rather than to seek new large industrial undertakings which can neither be financed by local capital nor successfully managed by local men. Very gratifying progress has been made in several directions, notably in developing the tile industry, and the weaving and silk industries, and enquiries are being made as to the possibilities of lacquer work and sealing wax, wool, tanning and leather industry, sugarcane crushing, paper making, distillation of oil from sandalwood, manufacture of watches, and the creation of a State-aided bank. The Mysore State is clearly going ahead, and under the sympathetic guidance of the Maharajah and his able officers the State ought to be able to maintain its position among the most progressive of Native States.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

The grave warning which the Tsar has addressed to the King of Bulgaria and Servia seems to have brought them to a proper frame of mind. The stern paternal tone of His Imperial Majesty's letter may not be altogether agreeable to two minor monarchs, swelling with the self-importance of victories recently achieved, but the definite threat of Russian intervention has given them pause, and they have brought the indignity of the rebuke upon themselves. The latest news is that the two States have agreed to submit to Russian arbitration. The Servian case is that her claim to an Adriatic port has been flouted, and she has also ambitions in Central Macedonia. The existence of a secret treaty between Servia and Greece by which these States mutually agree to support their respective claims, is regarded as another disturbing factor in the situation. Be the causes what they may, a conflict between the Balkan States would have been a calamitous event. It is computed that about a million are still either with the colours or acting in some way subservient to the maintenance of the army in the field. The cost of a war, proportionately to the means of the States, would fall on them with crushing effect, and the further continuance of military operations would certainly pauperise them and render the task of future recuperation more difficult than it need be. The Tsar made it perfectly plain that a war between Bulgaria and Servia could not be a matter of indifference to him, and that the State beginning the war would be visited with his severest displeasure. So grave a warning could not fail to restrain the States from any action that might result in war.

THE FRIENDS OF INDIA.

A great deal of capital has been attempted to be made in certain papers out of the fact that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has expressed his disapproval of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. He is supposed on this account, according to "The Englishman," to have completely submerged his identity as a true "Friend of India," because his friends in Bengal, the political leaders, generally regard the Permanent Settlement as sacrosanct. The latter have very rightly pointed out that, while they regret Mr. Macdonald's views on the Permanent Settlement, they do not propose on that account to repudiate a man whose sympathies in all the important practical questions in Indian politics are with them. Now we have the "Times of India" warning Indians against accepting the political friendship and support of the Labour party, because Mr. Havelock Wilson has gone to Wandsworth to conduct a campaign against the employment of Asiatic crews in British ships. Indians are asked to remember that "the Labour party joined in a furore of passion against the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal Mines," and "when the moment suits them they will carry on the same game at the expense of the Indian Lascar, and any other Indian interest that conflicts with their selfish, wholly egotistical ends." If these extravagant contentions were all true and likely, which they are not, they have little to do with the reasons that lead Indian politicians to regard such men as Ramsay Macdonald, quite apart from their connection with the Labour party, as the Friends of India. These reasons are that Mr. Macdonald and his friends see things in India from a broad and sympathetic view, instead of a bureaucratic or selfish class view, and are anxious to deal with Indian problems on the same Liberal principles which are held to be necessary in other parts of the British Empire, while, above all, they are not prepared to shut their ears, at the bidding of the official world, to scandals which demand investigation. As for Mr. Havelock Wilson he has no official connection with the Labour party and never sat in Parliament as a Labour member. He is President of the National Seamen's Union, and his prejudiced views on the question of the employment of Lascars in British ships have long been known. He has never taken any interest in Indian politics, and his present action has no bearing whatever on the Labour party's general attitude towards India, or their official policy on labour questions generally. Indian politicians need no guidance, we imagine, as to the selection of their friends in England.

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

While we hold that the removal of the capital to Delhi was a wise step, justified by the considerations set forth by the Government of India in their famous despatch of August 11, 1911, there is no need to deny that there are sound arguments to be advanced against it. Lord Curzon does not seem to know them, however, and he endeavours to substantiate his latest criticism of the action of His Majesty's Ministers, on grounds which do not bear serious examination. The "memories" of Calcutta are not very far-reaching, and, so far as they go, there is nothing in them to justify the retention of the capital in Calcutta if it is in other respects against the general interests of the Empire to do so. The "memories" of Calcutta will remain, and will be just as pungent and lasting, whether Calcutta is the capital or Delhi. As for the sneer at the "graveyards of forgotten Kings," we have yet to learn that the Kings of Delhi are forgotten, though that is a mere minor matter. If Lord Curzon thought Delhi the most suitable spot for an imperial Durbar, he cannot with a very good grace sneer at those who thought it the best place to select for the new capital. But Lord Curzon is truly Pecksniffian when he weeps over the prospect of a Government of India "shut off from the public life of the country." What did Lord Curzon ever care for the "public life of the country," in so far as it may influence the policy of Government? Nor did he ever display any deep distress in being completely "shut off" in the fastnesses of the Himalayas for eight months in the year.

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Harcourt says that the South African Union Government and Ministers have shown every desire to meet the anxiety of the Imperial Government that the racial inequality of Indians before the law should be removed; and adds that the abolition of this differentiation in regard to immigration is a valuable concession to Indian feeling. Mr. Harcourt's assurances in the matter will no doubt evoke due gratitude, but it is difficult to reconcile his assertion that racial inequality before the law has been abolished with certain hard facts. Take, for instance, the question of provincial domicile—putting a ring, or rather racial, ring fence round each province. A Natal Indian is to be confined to Natal. Prangia is entirely closed to Indians as such. Whether it is good or bad policy for the Union that immigration should be restricted, and whether there should be these provincial ring fences are matters which the Union must decide for itself; but to tell the Indian that the arrangement involves no racial inequality is to tell him what is not strictly true. What the Indian wanted was a settlement of his grievances in South Africa as a whole. What the Union Government has done is in a manner to stereotype his provincial boundaries and so intensify his grievances. While the Bill professes to recognise the rights of domicile acquired by Indians, it gives them only partial or provincial recognition. One understands restriction of foreign immigration as such; but the Bill, whose praises are sung by Mr. Harcourts, actually restricts the rights of past and future immigrants in a manner which certainly imposes racial inequality.

DAY BY DAY.

We understand that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has been unable to accept the invitation to appear as a witness before the Currency Commission. Mr. Iyer of Madras and Mr. Chunilal of Bombay have both accepted the invitations. Among the official witnesses, will be Mr. O. T. Barrow, formerly Comptroller and Auditor-General and Mr. Howard, Collector of Customs, Calcutta and author of the well-known book on the Indian monetary system. Mr. Howard also officiated as Financial Secretary last year.

Three more vacancies in the Bengal list of the Finance department have been filled up. The gentlemen selected are Mr. M. E. Watts, Superintendent of the Finance department, Mr. C. A. Peters of the Office of Examiner of Military Works, and Mr. S. C. Datta Gupta of the Prices Enquiry Committee.

An interesting example of the rapidity with which public business is forwarded sometimes in the Bombay Secretariat is instanced by the publication of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the Progress of Education during the last five years. The letter from the Director of Public Instruction forwarding the advance copy of the report to Government is dated 22nd of November, 1912. On the 31st of March the Government Resolution thereon was issued. Yesterday, more than two months afterwards, the report and resolution were published together in Blue Book form.

It is practically settled that the Bill to amend the Companies' Act dealing with managing agents will be taken up for discussion during the cold weather session at Delhi. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's proposal for certain modification in the organisation of the Military Finance department, whereby the Joint Secretary will cease to be Joint Secretary to the Government of India and become the Financial Adviser and retain all other powers and privileges including his seat on the Council. It may be recalled that the Military Finance department was created in connection with Lord Kitchener's reorganisation scheme and as the result of experience this change in its organisation has been suggested and sanctioned.

Mahoud Chevket Pacha, who has just been assassinated, was born in Baghdad and came of a Turco-Arabic family. At the time of his assassination he was about fifty years of age. He studied in Constantinople for a military career and his work was so successful that he was soon made a staff officer. He was especially well versed in mathematics and has published several treaties on the subject in his own language. His public career was passed both in the military and civil administration of his country. Before and during the revolution of July 10th, at the time when Abdul Hamid was deposed by the Young Turks, Mahmoud Chevket Pacha was Governor of Uskub. Under the new regime he was subsequently in command of the Third Army Corps of the Ottoman Army, and then Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces which recaptured the Ottoman capital and succeeded in dethroning the then Sultan, Abdul Hamid.

Later Chevket Pacha was appointed Inspector-General of the Turkish troops in Europe. He was twice Minister of War and at the time of his death was Grand Vizier. Chevket Pacha was a good linguist, and in addition to a literary knowledge of his mother tongue, he was quite conversant with French and German. Although physically feeble and prone to ill-health, he possessed an indomitable spirit and would pass night after night at the headquarters of the Ministry working in the interests of his country. He was undoubtedly a Germanophile and had formed a close friendship with Von der Goltz Pacha, the German Field Marshal of the Turkish Army. Chevket Pacha was married but leaves no children.

His Highness Said Halim Pacha, who has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of the late Chevket Pacha, is the son of Halim Pacha, brother of Said Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, and has been a prominent worker in the cause of the Young Turk party. Before the new Constitution, Said Halim Pacha was a member of the Council of State and afterwards he was made a Senator. In the first year of the Constitution he was Mayor of the Bosphorus and at the same time Vice-President of the Council-General, which is the Municipal body in Constantinople, and is composed of 64 members. Before he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Said Halim Pacha was President of the Council of State which was recently recreated. Said Halim Pacha, who is 46 years of age was educated privately in Constantinople. He entered the politicial sphere as a young man and his linguistic abilities, pleasant manner and social position all helped to make him early known as a coming politician. Said Halim Pacha was one of the founders of the Committee of Young Turks, and from the beginning of the movement was an energetic worker for liberty. He also took a keen interest in fostering the entente between England and Turkey. He married the daughter of his uncle, Said Pacha. He is very popular amongst the people in Constantinople.

Mr. Eliot Crashway-Williams, M.P., who has announced his retirement from politics, on account of an impending divorce case, had a promising political career open to him. He has been Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's colleague in the representation of Leicester, since the election of January 1910, and had previously unsuccessfully contested the Chorley division of Lancashire. He was assistant private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill, when the latter was at the Colonial Office, and after he entered Parliament was appointed Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. The Chancellor and Mr. Churchill, by the way, seem to make a practice of passing their private secretaries on from one to another. Mr. Crashway-Williams is only 34 and was formerly in the Army and passed some of his service in India. He returned overland through Persia and Russia, and published an account of his travels after reaching England.

Only two attacks and two deaths from plague were reported in Bombay city during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Thurs[illegible] out of a total mortality [illegible] all causes. The total [illegible] the corresponding per[illegible] was 247 and for tha[illegible] previous 63. The[illegible] were reported one [illegible] wadi and Mazagon[illegible] cases of small-pox[illegible] and one death fr[illegible] ported during [illegible] rats were cau[illegible] which eleven w[illegible] ed.

A BENGA[illegible]

[ASSOCI[illegible] CAL[illegible]

Information has [illegible] to the effect that [illegible] proceeding to Noa[illegible] and cargo from B[illegible] the sea going stea[illegible] ing from Chittag[illegible] Patharhat station[illegible] the Barasat went [illegible]

TURKISH TRAGEDY.

GRAND VIZIER ASSASSINATED.

ASSAILANTS IN MOTOR.

A. D. C. KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

Shefket Pasha was motoring to the Porte when two men shot him with revolvers.

There has been an uprising against the Committee of Union and Progress and Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier, had been assassinated.

NEW GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

Prince Said Halim has been appointed interim Grand Vizier. All other Ministers retain their portfolios.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

Shefket Pasha was accompanied by two Aides-de-Camp, one of whom, Lieutenant Ibrahim, was also killed. A footman was wounded.

There were four assailants, and they waited for Shefket Pasha in another automobile standing by the roadside.

The bodies were taken to the Ministry of War.

SHEFKET PASHA'S FUNERAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

The late Grand Vizier was buried to-day in the mausoleum on the Hill of Liberty amid great military pomp.

The Press pays glowing tributes to Shefket Pasha's services.

Further arrests have been made in connection with the assassination.

BOMBAY June 12.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay received the following telegrams this morning from His Highness Said Halim Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Constantinople:-

"Sublime Porte, 11th June, 14h. 45m.—Mahomed Chevket Pacha has unhappily succumbed owing to the wounds inflicted. A certain Topal Kadri, who is presumed to be one of the assassins, has been arrested by the Police. Active researches and all precautionary measures taken. There is order and perfect tranquility."

"Sublime Porte, 11th June, 17h. 50m.—His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has designed to entrust me provisionally with the Grand Vizierate. I keep the portfolio of the Foreign Affairs."

TURKISH APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha has been appointed Inspector-General of Syrian Vilayets.

COTTON CONGRESS.

INDIA AS A PRODUCING AREA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, June 11.

The Cotton Congress came to an end to-day. Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that India being the only country in the world where an immediate and large expansion of cotton growing could be expected, the Conference suggested that the Government of India assist agriculture financially. Another resolution hoped that other countries would follow Britain's example in guaranteeing the Sudanese loan. A further resolution recommended the erection of houses for testing cotton in all European ports at which cotton is received.

[illegible]T IN THE COMMONS.

[illegible]OUR THROWN AT [illegible]MIER.

[illegible]LEGRAM.)

[illegible]ON, June 11.

[illegible]mmons to-day, [illegible]peaking on the [illegible] the Strangers' [illegible]rs and a two- [illegible] passed over [illegible]d burst near [illegible] and a two- [illegible]itening the [illegible] cushions. The [illegible]jected. It is [illegible]as a suffragist, [illegible]out Miss Davi- [illegible]erely shrugged [illegible]ned his speech,

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

BALKAN CRISIS OVER.

EFFECT OF RUSSIA'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.

Bulgaria and Servia have agreed to accept arbitration by Russia.

TSAR'S SOLEMN MESSAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.

The Tsar, on the 8th instant, sent an identical telegram to the Kings of Bulgaria and Servia gravely warning them of the consequences of making war on each other. The Tsar regrets that the decision to hold a conference of the Allied Premiers at Salonika and afterwards at St. Petersburg has hitherto not been carried out. "The Balkan States are apparently preparing to enter upon a fratricidal war which may dim the glory they earned in common. At this grave moment I appeal directly to Your Majesties, as is my right and my duty, to ask you to adhere to your obligations and turn to Russia for a settlement of the present difference between Bulgaria and Servia. Regarding the functions of arbitrator not as a prerogative but as a painful duty, I feel it incumbent on me to warn you that a war between the Allies cannot leave me indifferent. I wish to make it known that the State beginning a war will be responsible to the Slav cause, and I reserve full liberty as regards Russia's attitude in such a criminal struggle."

ROUMANIA WILL INTERVENE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, June 12.

It is semi-officially stated here that Roumania will not allow the political equilibrium of Eastern Europe to be disturbed, but will energetically intervene at the proper moment, if necessary by force of arms. The Government has decided to mobilise in self-defence on the outbreak of a conflict.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

TO BE INAUGURATED AT GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

A party of Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons, headed by Sir Edward Carson, had a rousing send-off on their departure for Glasgow, this evening, where they will inaugurate a big compaign in British provincial centres appealing to the electors that Ulster shall remain an integral part of the United Kingdom. The, party was greeted by deputations at Rugby, Crewe and Carlisle.

THE FINANCE BILL.

PREMIER ON A FREE BREAKFAST TABLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 12.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Finance Bill, after defeating, by 256 votes to 38, an amendment by Mr. Snowden declining to assent to a Bill which continued the taxation of the people's food instead of increasing taxes on unearned incomes and large estates.

The Unionists abstained from voting.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that he had never subscribed to the policy of a free breakfast table. No doctrine was more fatal to democratic government than the constant amelioration of the social condition of the less favoured classes at the sole expense of other classes.

GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A RECORD OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Gold to the value of £3,373,998 was produced in the Transvaal in May. This is the largest output on record.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

INDIAN SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Among the thirty-one Wranglers in the Mathematical Tripos are included R. Chandra, of the Lahore College, and H. Shivdasani, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

MARCONI REVELATIONS.

LORD MURRAY'S CABLE.

OFFERS TO RETURN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 11.

Lord Murray has cabled to the Marconi Committee confirming his brother's explanations, and adding that outside the dealings already known he has never had any interest in Marconi to return immediately.

The Committee has replied that the special report on charges against the Ministers is already complete, but that if Lord Murray returns before the final report is complete they will hear his evidence.

SPANISH MOROCCO.

TETUAN BESIEGED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 12.

Regular communications between Tetuan and Tangier have been cut but single couriers have brought news of the situation in Tetuan, which is encompassed by hostile tribes. The position is serious.

Moors, disguised as women, have been caught in the act of stabbing Spaniards within the town.

Special guards have been stationed at all the Consulates.

"THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE."

FORTIFYING ANTWERP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, June 11.

In view of the apprehensions that in spite of guarantees of Belgian neutrality, Belgium, in case of war, would again become the cockpit of Europe, the Government contemplates a loan of eleven millions sterling for outlay on military works, including Antwerp, which it is proposed to make the most impregnable fortress in the world.

M. P'S RETIREMENT.

CONCERNED IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Crawshay-Williams, member for Leicester, has written to his constituents that he has resigned his seat owing to a pending divorce suit in which he is concerned. He regrets that he is compelled to abandon all prospects of political usefulness.

THE SHIPYARD UNREST.

ANOTHER BALLOT AGREED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The shipyard workers of Great Britain have agreed to hold another ballot on the employers' new proposals.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

INQUEST ON ARTIFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

At an inquest on an artificer who was killed in an explosion on Submarine E5 it was proved that the explosion was due to a backfire igniting the vapour in the crank pit. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

AMNESTY FOR PRESS OFFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, June 12.

The Senate has approved the Bill granting an amnesty for Press offences in Portuguese India.

MESSRS. BEARDMORE'S LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The underwriters have been saddled with 90 per cent. of Messrs. Beardmore's issue of a million 8 per cent. preference shares at par.

BOURSES DEPRESSED.

LONDON, June 11.

The opinion is everywhere expressed that the depression on the Stock Exchange and other bourses is mainly due to the sales of securities for the purpose of providing funds to meet the huge underwriting liabilities incurred during the past six months.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

SENATE PASSES THIRD READING.

INDIA'S PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Harcourt said he was aware that protests had been made in South Africa, and doubtless in India, against the new Union Immigration Bill as it had been introduced. The Bill had since been somewhat modified. The Imperial Government had had a prolonged correspondence with the Union Government and the Ministers had shown every desire to meet the anxiety of the Imperial Government that the racial inequality of the Indian before the law should be removed. The Imperial Government felt that although it could not be hoped that the Bill would give complete satisfaction, yet the abolition of this differentiation in regard to immigration was a valuable concession to Indian feeling.

CAPE TOWN, June 11.

The Immigration Bills has passed through the Committee of the Senate. The amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter was confirmed by the casting vote of the chairman.

CAPE TOWN, June 12.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Bill restricting the immigration of Asiatics.

A CALCUTTA ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 12.

At the High Court to-day, a Special Bench, presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri, delivered judgment in the rule issued on the application of Sreemati Kusum Desai, calling on an attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of attorneys.

The case against the defendant was that in 1906, while still an articled clerk he wrote out a promissory note for Rs. 9,000, purporting to be made by Sreemati Nayan Manjori Desai, in favour of the late Nilmony Pal, husband of the present applicant. On the 21st April, 1906, having become an attorney, he drew a plaint in which Nilmony Pal sued Nayan Manjori Desai for Rs. 12,240. Then, in 1910, one Kuchilal Sen brought a suit against the attorney. In these suits it was alleged that the attorney made conflicting statements and that Kusum Desai was paid only Rs. 3,000 although she executed a promissory note for Rs. 9,000. The attorney's defence was that the whole amount was paid subsequently and that he was under no obligation to anybody but that his indebtedness was to Nayan Manjori.

Their Lordships could not get materials before them to hold that the attorney's explanation was demonstrably false and discharged the rule.

MYSTERIOUS AFFIDAVIT.

The Special Bench of the High Court composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephen passed orders in what is known as sequel to the attorney's matter.

In the rule against the attorney an affidavit was filed on behalf of the attorney by one Nripendra Chunder Gupta. Subsequently Nripendra wrote to the Registrar that he had never sworn such an affidavit. On representations made by the Advocate-General, their Lordships examined Nripendra and three other witnesses and directed that the papers be placed before the Government Prosecutor for such action as he might think fit.

CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK.

A WOMAN SHOT DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 12.

A mounted constable of the Dokri police ran amok with a gun and a dozen cartridges. He fired a shot at a woman who died on the spot. He then went to the Kakar police station where he wanted to shoot the Sub-Inspector of Police who fortunately happened to be out at the moment. Now he is at large with about ten cartridges. The police are after him.

ARMS AT NEWCASTLE.

POLICE WATCHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The Irish authorities have been notified that there is a consignment of rifles and bayonets at Newcastle, which the police are watching.

CALCUTTA DINNER.

LORD CURZON ON NEW CAPITAL.

"GRAVEYARDS OF FORGOTTEN KINGS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Speaking at the Calcutta Dinner last night, Lord Curzon said he did not think that the commercial interests of Calcutta would suffer by the removal of the Capital. He thought that the change was a mistake on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, though he did not hold that opinion in the interests of Calcutta, or on behalf of any sectional interest, but for the sake of the Government of India and British rule in India. To abandon a place of such memories, to hunt for a new Capital among the graveyards of forgotten kings, to spend millions to construct a new Capital, which would be shut off from the public life of the country, was not likely to be fraught with good.

When he left India he prophesied that the system of military administration established against the advice of the Government of India must result in confusion, if not chaos. Everyone who knew the facts was conscious that that prediction had been fulfilled. He was now tempted to make another prophecy. If a great pompous Capital were set up with palaces and cathedrals, halls and all the appurtenances of a great Government, he feared that in time it would be found that the Government had sacrificed the fruit for a fine Viceregal Court and the Government had become a gilded phantom, while the power of initiative would go elsewhere.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S VIEWS.

Sir John Hewett, urging the importance of encouraging trade development in India, said that so long as the people were occupied and prosperous they would not have the time or inclination to cavel at the Government of India. This truth ought to be more recognised than it had been in the past. It was specially desirable to lay stress thereon at the present moment. The necessity for a strong European element in the Administration must commend itself to every well-wisher of India. It was still more important that there should be a strong efficient army if the security and contentment of the population was to be maintained. He hoped the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would protest against any proposal to reduce the strength of the Army in India by a single British officer or soldier.

CALCUTTA BOOKMAKER'S SUIT.

APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL DISMISSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Full Bench of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. Joe Lee of the Sports Club, was sued by a subscriber to the sweepstakes in the Viceroy's Cup got up by him last year for the balance of money paid by him for tickets in the Sweep. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee refunded the money, minus 20 per cent. which he deducted as promotion expenses in getting up the sweepstakes. In this suit the plaintiff claimed a refund of the 20 per cent. deducted as sweepstakes since it did not come off. Mr. Panioty, Third Judge, granted plaintiff a decree and against this Mr. Joe Lee moved for a new trial. After hearding Counsel on both sides the Full Bench of the Small Causes Court reserved judgment till yesterday when they upheld Mr. Panioty's judgment and dismissed Mr. Joe Lee's application with costs.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO BE REORGANISED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, June 12.

A meeting is to be held at Lucknow on 15th instant to reorganise the Lucknow Muslim League. The League has not been very active for sometime and the object at present appears to to be to revive it.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 12.

There has been a steady decline of mortality from plague in India during the last week which recorded only 1,642 seizures and 1,399 fatal cases. Bombay returned 125 deaths, Bengal 36, Madras 2, Bihar and Orissa 77, the United Provinces 516, the Punjab 551, Burma 62, Mysore 13, Rajputana 7, and Kashmir 3. Central India and the Frontier Provinces were quite free from the fell disease.

PALITANA FLOODED.

MANY LIVES LOST.

JAIN WIDOWS' HOME WASHED AWAY.

News was received in Bombay by wire yesterday from Palitana of that city being flooded heavily. The extent of damage done to life and property could not be ascertained, but it is stated that the Jain Widows' Home has been totally washed away and most of the inmates of the home have perished. It is further reported that about seventeen students of the Jain Borading School have also perished.

No further news has been received up to the time of our going to press though wires asking for further details were despatched during the day.

COCAINE HABIT IN CALCUTTA.

SMART SENTENCE ON A EUROPEAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In his judgment in the case in which Mr. C. H. Booth, of Waterloo Street, was charged with illegally importing 491 ounces of cocaine into Calcutta from the steamer Borneo in January last, Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, stated that cocaine was brought in five bales of old clothes and was discovered when a Bengali named K. C. Mookerjee went to take delivery of it. The prosecution suggested that the accused was very largely responsible for the large amount of cocaine brought into this country. The cocaine, which was the subject matter of the present charge, would be worth about £300 in England and could be sold in this country for about £1,300. The prosecution relied upon an intercepted letter which they said was in the accused's writing addressed to C. Porter and Co., of 69 Bartholomew Close, London, and which the Magistrate described as a remarkable document. In this letter the writer referred to the seizure of cocaine and the arrest of Mukerjee and discussed the means of sending what was referred to as "now that old clothes are finished with." Referring to Mukerjee the letter stated, "I expect our friend Mookerjee will get three months and he is making an awful outcry about it. Why he gave his own name I don't know. The silly ass talks of appeals and will spend thousands instead of getting it over quietly. I am very sick at the accident and fearfully disappointed, but not surprised how we shall ever get the present stock out. I don't know." The Magistrate found that this letter was written by the accused and concluded: "I have no doubt the accused has been systematically importing cocaine and that it is due very largely to his action that cocaine habit has attained to a horrible extent it has in Calcutta. The profits derived from this nefarious trade are almost as great as the misery it causes. My experience in my own court tells me that many people are in jail owing to the horrible craving produced by the drug. The homes it has broken up and the lives it has ruined are almost incalculable. Of these things the accused cared nothing so long as he could make about 500 per cent. on his outlay. I cannot inflict an adequate punishment on the accused. I inflict the maximum and sentence the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further period of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITY.

REPRESENTATION TO LORD WILLINGDON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June 12.

At yesterday's meeting of the Poona Temperance Association with Rev. Dr. McNicol in the chair, the idea of sending a representation to His Excellency the Governor on the temperance question was preferred to and decided on. A Committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. McNicol, Mr. Ghaswalla, Bar.-at-law, and Messrs. Apte, Gokhale and Lavate were appointed to draw up the scheme.

DEATH OF A POONA DOCTOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June 12.

Dr. Sir Cabanis De Mello, the well-known Portuguese medical man, died suddenly of heart disease early this morning at his residence in Sachapir Street. The deceased held Edinburgh degrees in medicine and had an extensive practice in Poona. He was made a Knight of the Portuguese Order of Villa Vicosa some three years or so ago, at the time the late King Carlos was alive. The deceased was about 55 years of age and had been married to a Scotch lady.

BURMESE REBELS.

TRIAL IN CHIEF COURT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 12.

Mr. Higinbotham, officiating Government Advocate, to-day, before a Bench of the Chief Court, composed of the Acting Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Young, argued in support of the convictions and sentences of death passed on Pan Thin and nine others by the Sessions Judge of Bassein for their participation in rebellion at Zalun on September 18th last, in which four persons were killed and several injured. Judgment was reserved. The third appeal in which two others are concerned will be taken up on Monday before the same Bench.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

MOVED ON TO INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that during the past few months a considerable number of Russian subjects have crossed into Herat province and Afghan Turkistan. Whole families have appeared in the Amir's territory with the avowed object of settling, but they have been moved on by Afghan officials. The result is that some of these people have travelled through Afghanistan and reached India. No explanation is offered to these curious movements which have now been going on for a considerable time.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 12.

There has been little change in the intensity of either current and both remain very active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, East Rajutana, West Coast; fairly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces; and local in United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan north and Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat.

The following are the principal amounts:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui and Tavoy four; Moulmein and Kyankpyu three; Akyab six; Lashio one; False Point and Naya Dumka one and a half; Sambalpur two; Ranchi, Lucknow, Mukteswar and Simla one; Dehra Dun two; Murree one and a half; Lyallpur and Cherat one; Surat three; Nowgong and Saugor one; Pendra two; Ratnagiri one and a half; Mercara one; Gopalpur two. A disturbance is developing at the head of the Bay.

The small depression over Gujarat yesterday moved somewhat to the east and in consequence rainfall decreased in Kathiawar.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in Northern India except in the Western Himalayas.

NO RAINS AT CAWNPORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, June 12.

Cawnpore has had so far no signs of monsoon rains which are reported to have reached other places. The residents are having an uncomfortable time of it owing to great humidity though the temperature is not very high.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN DACOITS AND POLICE.

SIX PERSONS ON TRIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. R. Garlick, Additional Sessions Judge, presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions, is engaged in hearing a case in which Sree Kisson and five others were charged with having committed dacoity in the house of one Yakub Halder, a rich tailor of Arakpur, within the jurisdiction of Tollygunge Sudder Thana on the 13th November. It is stated that at midnight when the dacoits raided the house the police fell on them and a free fight ensued in hich some of the police officers were wounded. The police arrested two of the accused who were also wounded and subsequently arrested five other, of whom one Gagan Chunder Ghose turned an approver and was pardoned. A trial is proceeding.

DEATH OF FIRST SINDHI CIVILIAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 12.

The death has occurred to-day at the age of about 41 of the first Sindhi Civilian Mr. Ali Ahmed Hassanali, son of the late lamented Mr. Hassanali Effendi, the pioneer of Muhammadan education in Sind. He died of sunstroke brought on in train on his way from Hyderabad to Lucknow.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY THE DEWAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 12.

The birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore falls on the 14th instant. Many guests, European and Indian, are arriving and the opportunity is availed of to hold an Economic Conference which was opened at 12 noon to-day in the public offices. About 50 people, including a few visitors, were present. The Dewan Visvesharaya, C.I.E., as president, in welcoming the members, made an inspiring speech. The following is a summary:—

Discussing and investigations have revealed the country's many needs which must be supplied sooner or later. Some of its resources must also be utilized for promoting material prosperity. Investigations are in progress and when conclusions are more definite, they may be recommended to the Government for adoption. The bulk of the people are uneducated. Agriculture is their chief occupation. They have no industries or trade on modern lines worth mentioning. No country so largely dependant as ours on agriculture can be said to be prosperous. The margin between the ordinary standard of living and destitution among our people is very narrow and the first sign of scarcity due to failure of rain plunges the poorest people into distress. In a severe famine such as happened in 1877 in Mysore, many are liable to die of starvation. The whole world is becoming one country on account of the rapid growth of communications and the prices of life's necessaries are becoming more uniform. People having capacity to buy them will live in wealth and comfort. The capacity is derived from disciplined activity, trained skill and superior knowledge of world's affairs.

Every European country believes that activity, brains, science and thoroughness are necessary for ensuring a high standard of living. The Governments, also the leaders of these countries, are trying to equip the people with the necessary skill and energy. Such countries are prospering and add to their stores of wealth. It will not avail us much unless our present standards of working and earning are appreciably high by comparison with progressive countries. Statistics ought to give serious thought and rouse men to action. Only three and half lakhs out of 57 lakhs in Mysore can read and write. The corresponding ratio in advanced countries is 85 to 95 persons in every 100. In America Rs. 14 per head of the population is spent on education in Mysore only annas six and less per head. In progressive countries one-fifth of the total population are at school in Mysore only one-fifteenth. Mysore has nearly six millions population but no University. Canada has 20 Universities with a population scarcely 25 per cent. more than in Mysore. The United Kingdom has 20 Universities for a population of 45 millions. Germany has 21 Universities for 65 millions. As regards newspapers and periodicals there is one paper for every 18,799 persons in the United Kingdom, one for every 4,077 persons in the United States of America, but in Mysore there are only 36, several of them of very little value. There is thus one periodical for every 1,58,482 persons in Mysore.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

Civilised countries have now discovered that education is necessary for many occupations and industries. A higher standard of education and science applied to industrial callings produce greater wealth. Advanced countries accumulate wealth by their industries and commerce on which numbers of people are engaged. The value of manufactured produce in the United Kingdom is Rs. 326 per head or about thirty times that produced in Mysore. In the United Kingdom only about one-eighth of the people are engaged in agriculture, in Germany one-sixth, in Japan three-fifths, while in Mysore three-fourths are dependent on agriculture. Unskilled artisans who lost their industries on account of fierce competition have also taken up agriculture. The earning power in Mysore is about 30 per head per annum; the average European earns about 300 per year, an Englishman from 600 to 700. The current annual death-rate in Mysore is about 30 per 1,000, but in advanced countries it is as low as 15 to 18. The average life of a Mysorean is 25 years, of an American or European is 45 and 55 years. Comparative study and investigation will spread around ideas on economic subjects among people and reveal to them causes of their inferior position and indicate the spheres of work in which they might profitably engage themselves.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NON-OFFICIALS.

Thinking work was hitherto left to officials and will in future be shared by both officials and non-officials. Eventually the work should be transferred largely to non-officials. Persons interested in any particular industry should be made to think and work in unison. We will gradually create well informed and able men and experts in every branch of activity and raise the level of business capacity and earning power in the country. The conference is created to provide facilities in these directions. The conference work is developing gradually. Progress must be shown as the people have to be trained to new ideas. The Mysore Bank has taken shape, the Compulsory Education Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council, large grants are given for primary education; the department of industries and commerce is created; a few installations for the manufacture of jaggery and other industrial experiments have been started; and a substantial move has been made as regards technical and commercial education. The Government have sanctioned one and a half lakhs for the Agricultural Department and one and a quarter for the Industries and Commerce Department, but the resources of the Government are inadequate and the people must supplement the efforts of the Government to provide for all progressive measures.

The Dewan concluded by saying: In our warm climate we have not got the same incentive to exertion, and we may never be able to attain the same level of prosperity as the Western people, but no organised effort on our part in the directions indicated will go unrewarded in reducing the great distance, economically speaking, which at present separates us from them. If the intelligence of our people is kept undeveloped, their skill untrained, their activities unstimulated, the average standards of working and living will remain low and the country will continue to be populated as at present by ignorant unskilled and indolent masses who in times of scarcity of stress will be unable to help themselves. Safety therefore lies in educating the people in science and keeping them active. This is what His Highness's Government have in view in introducing these various measures for improving the economic efficiency of our people. (Cheers).

A LIFE WITH ELEPHANTS.

DEATH OF THE BELLE VUE KEEPER

Lorenzo Lawrence, keeper of the elephants at Belle Vue Gardens, who died at his home in Gorton in mail week, aged over seventy, had an interesting and adventurous life, writes the "Manchester Guardian," some of the facts of which have been given us by Mr. George Jennison, of Belle Vue. Lawrence's father, he says, laid the foundations of his livelihood in Australia with a Punch and Judy show, whose figures were turned from an old four-poster bed. But when the boy was born the parents were play-acting. The play was "Lorenzo the Brave and the Fair Imogen." And from it young Lawrence got his name. No man was ever truer to his christening. He was always first into dangerous work and last out of it. He was formerly the "lion king" of Wombwell's menagerie, and performed before Queen Victoria and the Royal Family at Balmoral. But he was best known as an elephant trainer. His finest charge was the Indian elephant Maharajah, which he was specially retained to break and train. This fine tusker weighed 2½ tons and was strong enough to draw in a tug-of-war 100 Seaforth Highlanders. It was purchased at the dispersal of Wombwell's menagerie by Messrs. Jennison at Edinburgh in 1872, and with it Lorenzo came to Belle Vue. He walked the whole way, for the elephant lifted the roof of the van in which it was placed, and the railway company refused to carry it. The journey down had its vicissitudes. Once a dispute with a toll-keeper was settled by the elephant removing the gate. Another time doubts as to a night's lodging were settled by a bet with the landlord that the animal could enter a stable door. It did so on its knees, taking the jambs along with it.

Lorenzo had been an acrobat in his early years, and gave an excellent trapeze performance on the bar at the end of the elephant's tusks. Maharajah was not impeccable. In the "must" period his keeper was often unable to approach him, though his control was so complete at other times that the animal knelt and submitted to a painful sawing of a splintered tusk.

Like his elephants, Lawrence sometimes took a glass of beer, and like them he never took too much. "That's how accidents come," he used to say. The first accident which he admitted was serious came last year, when a little elephant slipped on his leg and broke it. But some years ago he did his Whit-week round with his ribs in plaster-of-Paris owing to a bang from old Dinah's trunk. He was ever foremost in cutting of lions' or tigers' claws, or hoofs of deer or buffalo, and he got bruises and scratches in plenty. But those he laughed at. "It's all in the business," he said.

HOTEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following arrivals and departures were registered yesterday at the principal hotels in Bombay:

Taj Mahal: Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Jones, Lt.-Col. E. W. White, and Miss M. Mackay.

Departures.—Mr. E. A. Somerville and Mr. Lewis Quequl.

Majestic: Arrivals.—Mr. E. J. Wilson Mr. W. F. Melling, Mr. F. Marshall, and Mr. A. C. Hankin.

Departures.—Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Mr. A. C. Hankin.

Watson's: Arrivals.—Mr. Murhtuk Husain, Mr. F. F. Bickle, Mr. L. Watson.

Departures.—Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Talyar Khan.

Great Western: Arrivals.—Mr. A. Ahmed, Miss Wheeler, Mr. G. Hassetts, Lt. T. J. Farell, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chorun, Mr. W. E. Le Fenore, Mr. T. Chaul, Mr. K. K. Benjamin.

Departures.—Mr. Pratt, Mr. and Miss Lake, Mr. H. Reiffer, Mr. and Miss Wheeler.

Almost the last of the London actor-managers to yield to the seduction of the music-hall, Mr. Weedon Grossmith on May 23 appeared at the London Coliseum in a one-act play.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LATE MR. MISTRY.

The June meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. The President, Mr. A. M. Tod, was in the chair. The only subject before the meeting was a resolution expressing the Corporation's sympathy for the family of the last Mr. Shapoorjee S. Mistry in their bereavement.

In the absence of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna moved in accordance with a previous notice of motion, "That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death, on the 10th May 1913, of Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, who as a very zealous and energetic member of the Corporation for six years, rendered useful services to the City; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

In doing so, Sir Bhalchandra said Mr. Mistry was a member of the Corporation for the last six years and during that time had done very useful work. He was very energetic and he devoted his time, attention and energy to Municipal work. He studied all the questions very carefully and always had something to say regarding the matters that were coming up for discussion. He was fearless in his independence and he did his work in the Corporation and the Committees very honestly and did real work for the city. In him they had lost a member zealous, energetic and honest. It was often said "Man proposes and God disposes." Mr. Mistry had intended to go to England but Almighty God had willed it otherwise and had called him away. What was to be admired in Mr. Mistry, the speaker said, were his honesty, his indefatigable work, his energy, his independence and his devotion to work.

WANTED MORE MISTRYS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, in seconding the proposition, said he liked to invite the attention of the Corporation to two particular points for which great credit was due to Mr. Mistry. The first was that Mr. Mistry was amongst those who were constant in their attendance and his public spirited character had made him willing to give his time to the service of the city. The second point he wished to allude to was his great industry. He was one of those who carefully studied all the subjects that came up for discussion and he was a close student of the voluminous papers often circulated among members. He had always given to them the benefit of his experience and knowledge in their deliberations and what he wished to say very particularly was that they required in the guidance of their civic affairs as many more Mistrys as they possibly could get. Mr. Mistry's death was a serious loss to the city and the Corporation and it was but right to deplore his loss and offer condolence to his family in their bereavement.

Dr. Jehangir joined in the expression of regret.

Mr. James Macdonald said that they had often differed from Mr. Mistry, but they were always satisfied that his were honest and straightforward opinions. They all deplored Mr. Mistry's loss.

Dr. Sukhia said that the Fort Ward had suffered considerably by the death of Mr. Mistry.

A FEARLESS CRITIC.

Mr. Wacha also characterised Mr. Mistry as a man of fearless independence and said as such he had become more valuable to them. What they wanted at present was criticism, fearless and honest, and those were the virtues which characterised the public life of Mr. S. S. Mistry. They would always deplore his loss.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried amidst silence.

STANDING COMPARTMENTS SANCTIONED.

The Tramway's Committee of the Corporation have submitted the following report regarding a proposal for providing standing compartments in tram cars:—

The Committee have very carefully considered the proposal and the objections which have been referred to the Committee by a Corporation Resolution dated the 14th April 1913. They have also inspected a tram car containing the standing compartments, and are of opinion that the proposed arrangement, if suitably modified and worked satisfactorily, might prove of some convenience to passengers during the crowded hours of traffic. They therefore recommend that the Company be allowed to introduce two standing compartments in their bogie cars as proposed by them and to try the system for three years with effect from the 1st January 1914, subject to the understanding (1) that the arrangements for the entrances to the standing compartments would be improved so as to facilitate ingress and egress (2) that not more than ten passengers would be allowed to stand in either of the standing compartments and (3) that it would be open to the Corporation to reopen the question, if they thought it desirable, after the term of three years. The Committee may add with regard to condition No. (1) that they have received a letter from the Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company, dated the 2nd May 1913, in which he states that he proposes to provide one central entrance instead of the present entrance at one end. The Committee consider that that would be a distinct improvement on the existing arrangement.

By Corporation Resolution dated the 3rd March 1913, the Committee have been asked to report as to the desirability of providing reserved accommodation for ladies in tram cars. After considering the question, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company, the Committee are of opinion that it is not feasible, under the present circumstances, to introduce reserved accommodation for ladies in tram cars. The Committee consider that that is a matter which should be left to the courtesy and good sense of the passengers.

To this report, Mr. R. S. Navalkar has appended a minute in which he asks to the Corporation to add one more condition to the effect that the Company would in the meanwhile issue half anna tickets to children under ten years as before.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has made the following minute to the report:—

I emphatically dissent from the recommendations of the majority. No one with any sympathy for the passengers would over tolerate these standing compartments. They seem to regard passengers as a herd of cattle. They are a disgrace to the Tramway Company and the City. The Company are only neglecting their obvious duty to provide a larger number of cars. It is amusing to read that these cattle trucks are popular with passengers. They submit to it as an evil that has to be endured owing to the negligence and indifference to the Tramway Company. The excuse that is given is that it is not possible to provide for the rush of traffic at its maximum. But this rush is of long duration. It extends over 3 hours a day. In my opinion the Company is bound to find sufficient accommodation for the intensity of traffic that lasts so long as three hours. The standing compartments, the closing of side entrances have all one object in view—the increase of the carrying capacity of the car irrespective of the comfort and convenience of passengers. In my opinion the Corporation is neglecting its duty to the City by not insisting and listening to excuses which could never be heard of but for the desire of the Company to carry the largest number of passengers in the smallest number of cars.

The meeting was adjourned until Monday next.

YOUTH OF FRANCE.

M. CAMBON'S EULOGY.

Many friends of France and England were included in the company which gathered on May 22nd in the Hotel Cecil. The occasion was the annual dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London, over which the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, presided for the fifteenth time.

When one has presided fifteen times over the same banquet one might be excused for repeating oneself. But M. Cambon found in the ever-changing aspects of the two nations various new and stimulating things to note, says the "Daily Telegraph." One was the increase in the number of young Frenchmen coming over to England nowadays to learn the language and familiarise themselves with English business methods. Arranging for the settling of their young compatriots, he said, had become a serious preoccupation.

As one who had, in other days, reproached the French youth with its home-keeping character and the French mother with her unreasonable fears as to the dangers of a Channel passsage, he (M. Cambon) observed this recent development with great satisfaction. The economic revival which they had seen in France in recent years, and which was illustrated by the very remarkable development in certain industries, had, M. Cambon went on, reacted on the youth of France. Twenty years ago, by reason of its excess of individualism and its dilettantism, it was to men of his (M. Cambon's) generation the occasion of some regrets. To-day things were changed. The young Frenchman had developed a taste for an active life. The success of sporting clubs was a proof of it. Further, he was throwing himself into business, and you had a class taking up such work in France to-day that in other days would certainly not have devoted itself to industry and commerce.

The speaker alluded to the increase in the trade between the two countries, and stated that in 1912 the French exports to Britain exceeded by £4,000,000 the value of the average exports for the previous ten years. And the figures so far for 1913 gave reason to believe that this year there would be a still further advance.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN BROACH DISTRICT.

It is notified that the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Dayadra, in the Broach district, renders it expedient to employ additional police in that village for a further period extending to 18th July, 1914, in continuation of the period already sanctioned and that the cost amounting to Rs. 1,937-5-2 in connection with such additional police, comprising of the head constable at Rs. 35 per mensem, one head constable at Rs. 20 per mensem, two armed constables at Rs. 12 per mensem each, two armed constables at Rs. 11 per mensem each and two armed constables at Rs. 10 each per mensem, shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Sunni Bohra inhabitants of the village.

Mr. Harry Hodgeson, stated to be an Indian Mutiny veteran, who was born in Cumberland, has died at Winnipeg, where he had lived for forty-three years.

BOMBAY STREET LIGHTING.

LAMPS NOT TO BE PUT OUT ON MOONLIGHT NIGHTS.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sometime ago we had occasion in our columns to point out the dangerous practice prevalent in Bombay of putting out the gas lamps in the streets at mid-night by Bombay time on those nights when the moon is expected to shine. The matter has been under official notice for some considerable time and the Roads Committee of the Municipal Corporation have submitted a report which contains the following passages.

Before coming to any decision in the matter the sub-Committee thought it desirable to have a trial taken with the proposed system of partial lighting of the streets and the Commissioner was requested to arrange as an experimental measure for three months for the lighting of streets partially on moonlight nights and to inform the sub-Committee of any complaints that he might receive from the public. Accordingly the experiment was carried out by the Executive Engineer from October to December last. The part month lamps were ordered to be extinguished at midnight from the 21st October to the 31st October both days inclusive and the same procedure was followed during the following months, viz., November and December 1912. Complaints were thereupon received against the proposed arrangement from three persons. The Sub-Committee also received from the Commissioner a letter forwarding the Executive Engineer's report on the subject together with the copies of the complaints received. It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter, which we publish below, that the Executive Engineer proposes that if the part month lighting system is to be adopted in the future it should be extended to seven months instead of eight and that during these months the lights should be totally extinguished on 8 instead of on 11 nights. The saving originally estimated was Rs. 30,000 and under the proposed arrangement it would be Rs. 30,000,—12,535, equal 17,465.

After careful consideration of the subject the Sub-Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that, in view of the complaints received, the saving seems scarcely worth making. They therefore recommend that street lamps in the City should be lit throughout the nights and that the Corporation should be recommended to provide funds for gradually improving the lighting of the City by replacing oil lamps with gas lamps and for improved gas lighting of important streets which are inefficiently lighted at present and of important junctions of streets.

The Sub-Committee take this opportunity to suggest that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for a periodical test of gas lamps in the City, especially of those located in the Indian town, by means of a photometer with a view to ascertaining whether the lights supplied are of the requisite candle power.

The following is the letter from the Municipal Commissioner and the enclosed report referred to above:—

"With reference to your No. 4373 of 25th October, 1912, regarding the experiment of lighting the streets referred to therein partially on moonlight nights for three months, I have the honour to forward a copy of report No. 13965 of 29th January, 1913, from the Executive Engineer on the subject together with copies of the complaints received against the arrangement. It will be seen that the Executive Engineer proposes that the system of partial lighting should be tried for seven months instead of eight and that in these months the lights should be totally extinguished on 8 instead of on 11 nights. The saving shown before was 30,000 and under the proposed arrangement it will be Rs. 30,000—12,535 equal 17,465. The saving seems scarcely worth making but there appears to be no objection to the experiment going on until the rains. I am, however, directing the Executive Engineer to have the lamps kept alight throughout night in the docks and Abdul Rehman Street where there is a constant need of light."

Letter to the Commissioner, from the Executive Engineer, dated the 29th January:—

"I have the honour to state that the experiment was watched by this Department and the result found is that for the 3 nights out of the 11, the moon goes down so low as not to give sufficient light for the traffic in the early hours of the morning when the lamps remain extinguished after 12 midnight. This was especially the case when the sky was partially clouded in the month of October last. This was however an exceptional year as it rained in the month of November at the time when the lamps were partially lighted. I would therefore suggest that if the part month lighting system is to be adopted in the future it should be extended to seven months instead of eight months, viz., from November to May both months inclusive and that the number of the part month nights be reduced from 11 to 8, *i.e.*, two nights before the full moon night and five nights after full moon.

A Bill to establish Government armour plate work was introduced into the American Senate on May 22 by Mr. Ashurst, who suggested the appropriation of £320,000 for the purpose.

HINDU'S FALL.

SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Yesterday morning about half-past five o'clock, Padji Sakharam, police sepoy No. 1749 C heard shouts of a man coming from the compound of a bungalow near the Marine Lines Railway station at Queen's Road. He at once repaired to the scene and there found a Hindu named Baburao Balwantrao Gaekwad, of the well-known family of Bhayasaheb of Poona, aged about 22 years lying on the spike of the railings of the compound in a semi-conscious state. Baburao was at that time writhing and the policeman with the assistance of a Parsi named Shapurji Cowasji, who was attracted by the shouts of Baburao, had gone there, took him down and put him on one side of the compound. The policeman then brought a hack-victoria and removed Baburao to the G. T. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by a Hindu doctor, but he succumbed to those injuries a couple of hours later and his body was removed to the morgue.

Inspector Spiers, who is in charge of the divison, was informed of this occurrence after the man had been removed to the G. T. Hospital and he promptly began to make enquiries, in which he was assisted by Superindent O'Keefe.

In the evening the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk opened an enquiry on view of the body of the deceased. The police sepoy identified the body and bore out the above facts. He then said that on the way to hospital he had asked the deceased if any one had thrown him from above and the deceased had replied that no one had thrown him down. The deceased told him he had been sleeping on the second floor of the house and that he woke up at 5-30 a. m., that he then felt giddy and he therefore opened a window and jumped out. The deceased gave his name and address to the Hindu doctor who attended to his injuries. The deceased was speaking with difficulty and pain. He was shouting and crying on his way to the hospital. The Parsi in whose house the deceased was sleeping had also come there. Four or five other men had also assembled there but no one rendered him any assistance except the Parsi Cowasji who also helped in placing the deceased in the garry. There was no smell of liquor.

Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, who had examined the body, said he found two wounds on the body of the deceased. One was on the back and another on the back of the left thigh. This wound extended up through the hip joint breaking both bones of the joint and passed in to the belly rupturing the liver. Death was due to this wound. The wound could have been caused by falling from a height on to a strong pointed instrument such as a rail. The deceased was suffering from consumption. There was no smell of alcohol. The consumption was of old standing but was active.

Further enquiry was adjourned until Wednesday next and the body of the deceased was ordered to be kept in the refrigerator for two days pending its identification by the relative of the deceased.

A GIGANTIC HALL FOR GLASGOW.

Complaints have frequently been heard in Glasgow that the second city of the Empire has no public hall suitable to accommodate more than 3,500 people. It is now stated that an influential syndicate have secured the option of a site stretching from the south side of Bothwell Street to Waterloo Street, between Pitt Street and Douglas Street, for the erection of a public hall, suitable for great political demonstrations and also for such entertainments and spectacular affairs as flower shows, horse shows, motor shows, and a New Year's carnival similar to the one which has for some years been a success in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, during the holiday season. The hall will seat 15,000 people, and hold from 25,000 to 30,000 standing or walking about. The floor area will measure approximately 82,000 square feet. The ground floor of the Bothwell Street frontage will contain shops. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be between £40,000 and £50,000, exclusive of internal fittings.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY IN BANDRA.

Arrangements are being made in Bandra to celebrate Lord Hardinge's birthday on the 20th June as a public holiday for school children, numbering about 3,000, by distributing among them sweets and souvenirs, and generally on the lines adopted by the Bombay Committee. A committee has been formed with the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte as Chairman, and Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina and Mr. K. Natarajan as Honorary Secretaries. The Bandra Municipal Council has made a grant of Rs. 200 towards the expenses which are expected to amount to Rs. 500.

A policeman acting as guide to visitors at the Ghent Exhibition speaks French, Flemish, English, German, Swedish, and Spanish fluently.

SERVIAN POLICY.

AIMS OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

In the last issue of "Le Correspondant" appears an authoritative article by Professor Peritch, of the University of Belgrade, in which he expounds the policy of the Servian Conservatives as opposed to that of the Radicals, who have been in power since the coup d'etat" of 1903. Commencing with a reference to the original Balkan Confederation, the writer points out that at the Turkish revolution of 1908 for a moment the idea of a Balkan Confederation, including the Young Turks, against Germanic pressure, was in the air; but that as soon as the Young Turks proved themselves in no way changed from their predecessors the idea of a Confederation to fight the cause of the Christians against the Turks returned, with the result that the convention of February 29, 1912, was signed.

The Servo-Bulgarian agreement, continues the writer, was purely military, for no closer political union was possible. In the first place agreement upon the sovereign State of the confederation was impossible; in the second, the territorial acquisitions of the two leading States could not be closely enough defined to permit of close political union. Such union is, however, a principle of Servian Radical policy. The Servian Radicals conceive the main Balkan problem as one of race—namely, to maintain the integrity of the Slav population of the Balkans against Germanic influence. This dominant idea prompted the signing of the convention of February 1912; but to the main cause were added two subsidiary and more immediate causes. First, the political isolation of Servia since the coup d'etat of 1903 had to be redressed by a closer relation with Bulgaria; and, second, in agreeing to the partition of Macedonia on the lines of allowing Bulgaria all Macedonia to the south of Uskub, the Servian Radicals were influenced by the conviction that they would be allowed to retain all their conquests in the west. But the decision of the Powers to create an autonomous Albania has shattered the hope of territorial expansion to the west, which would have counterbalanced Bulgaria's lion share of Macedonia; and in consequence popular feeling in Servia has been roused against the partition agreement, and naturally against the Radicals, who were responsible for it. The result is that the Radicals are in a dilemma. If the letter of the partition agreement holds, they will fall by the force of popular indignation; if, on the other hand, they tear up the agreement and succeed in retaining for Servia all the territory that her army has conquered, a rupture with Bulgaria is inevitable, and with the failure of the Radical Bulgarophil policy will come the downfall of the Radicals.

This dilemma of the Radicals cannot fail to give credit to the Conservative Party, whose dominant principle is nationalism. Political union with Bulgaria, according to the Conservatives, may possibly result in a strong Balkan Slav nation. The cost will be the loss of Servian nationality; for such a union, owing to the predominance of Bulgarian power and numbers, must inevitably result in the Bulgarisation of Servia. The Conservatives propose to end Servian isolation by a return to close relations with Austria. They scout all fears of Germanic predominance; firstly, because the large Serb population of Austria-Hungary will combine with Servia into a solid block impervious to any real denationalising influences; secondly, because the dreaded Germanic "drang nach Osten" is only the advance of European culture to less cultivated nations, and as such is of great advantage, and to be welcomed. "Political intimacy" with Austria-Hungary is the true Servian policy, argues Professor Peritch, for the actual political position of Servia must be stated as a dilemma. On the one hand, the Radical policy: complete independence of Germanic influence, and an end of independent Servia as a nation. On the other hand, the Conservative policy: a certain measure of dependence upon Germanic influence, and the continued existence of Servia as an independent nation. The latter is the true Servian policy. No hesitation is possible. Men do not hesitate between life and death. Recent events have opened the way for the triumph of the national ideal as opposed to the Slav ideal

STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD

The Students Brotherh... its Second Session on... 14th June, 1913, wh... Address of the Sessio... by the Rev. Dr. S... Principal of the ... "Some Thoughts ... Stanley Reed, LL... "Times of India"... usual Sunday C... by Prof. P. A... he will expou... "Pauline."

Ex-Lieuten... at the Bow... May 22 to t... ment, without ... ing a window, v... tor's office at ... Station. Sutor ... for the state of ... quired into. The ... doctor had repo... not spoken a wo... that he was una... insane.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE BENCH.

ASSAULT BY A PLEADER.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

IMPERATOR AND ANOTHER vs. MORO BALWANT MARATHE.

One Hari Bhikaji Samant of Belgaum filed a complaint in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Belgaum against Moro Balwant Marathe, of the same city, complaining of assault other than on grave provocation, and intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The charge against Mr. Marathe was that while the complainant went to the pleader's room in the First Class subjudges Court at Belgaum, the petitioner told him to go out of the room saying that under the rules no strangers were allowed to remain in the room if asked to go out by any of the pleaders. The complainant refused to do so and remained in the room, whereupon the petitioner took him by the hands out of the room and returned expressing loudly the disgust that he felt at being required to enforce the observance of the rule in consequence of the complainant's conduct. The Magistrate Mr. R. Kittur convicted the petitioner of both the offences and sentenced him to pay fines of Rs. 40 and Rs. 11 on the two charges respectively. On an appeal being made to Mr. Crump, Sessions Judge, at Belgaum, the convictions were confirmed but the fine was reduced under section 352 to Rs. 5.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S FINDING.

The learned Sessions Judge held "inter alia" that the complainant was not justified in remaining in the room when asked to withdraw and that the complainant appeared to have been ready to pick a quarrel with the petitioner. The Sessions Judge further held that two things were clear, namely that the accused seized the complainant and forcibly ejected him from the pleaders' room and that the accused used abusive language. The Sessions Judge remarked that having regard to the definition of criminal force in Section 350 of the Penal Code, the point which arose as far as that offence was concerned was that whether the appellant intended to cause injury, fear or annoyance to the complainant, Clearly a man who dragged another out of a room by force, caused annoyance to that other person and clearly he must know that he would cause annoyance. Prima facie the offence appeared to have been committed. It was however argued that the appellant acted in the exercise of the right of private defence. To make it out, there was no very definite evidence on record as to this "peaders' Room" but it was conceded that it was part and parcel of the building which contained the offices and courts of the subordinate judges and that it belonged to Government. It was Government property which by license of Government was used by the pleaders for their own purposes. It was temporarily in the possession of the pleaders.

RIGHT TO ENTER PLEADER'S ROOM.

It was in no sense a public room and the claim advanced by the complainant taht he was entitled as of right to enter the room was wholly without foundation. He might as well assert a right to enter the Judge's chamber on the ground that the building was the property of Government. There was no record of a notice drafted by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bar Association suggesting that strangers should not be allowed in this room and there was oral evidence that strangers had been requested to withdraw in the past. But it was never alleged that the complainant was aware of the rule or practice. There could be no right of private defence unless the complainant's act amounted to criminal tresspass. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge it did not. In the first place the complainant entered the room as he had business with a member of the bar and the Sessions Judge was not prepared to [illegible] the complainant remained [illegible] criminal intent, in [illegible]midate, insult or an- [illegible]. The complainant's [illegible]unlawful but not cri- [illegible]s therefore no right [illegible]. The Sessions [illegible]onviction on the [illegible]to the second [illegible]ed by the ap- [illegible]insult likely to [illegible]peace. At the [illegible]Sessions Judge [illegible]under section [illegible]and that the [illegible]stified in re- [illegible]as asked to [illegible] appeared to [illegible]ick a quarrel [illegible]. The sentence [illegible]d under section [illegible]5.

[illegible] arose from the [illegible] Sessions Judge.

[illegible]TENTION.

[illegible]nded that the [illegible]; held that the [illegible]t a public room [illegible]s entitled as of [illegible]rong to convict [illegible]forcing its pri- [illegible]dge of the rules made by the Bar Association need not be brought home to the complainant as everybody who entered a private or semi-private place must be presumed to do it at his risk, that the complainant was told of the rule and asked to conform to it before any force was applied to him, that the complainant's stay in the room after being asked to withdraw was an offence under the Penal Code under section 441, that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that under the circumstances there was no right of private defence, that the findings of the Courts being that only necessary force was used ,the Courts were wrong in saying that it was an offence and that the Lower Courts had not noticed the fact that the complainant had already apologies for the incident and that all things ought to have ended there. The appellant therefore prayed to their Lordships to send for the record and papers in the case and set aside the convictions.

Their lordships after hearing Mr. Bakhle, pleader for the appellant, granted a rule to show cause why the convictions should not be set aside.

FATAL RIOT.

A QUESTION OF TRANSFER.

IMPERATOR v. MEMBERS OF HATJAR FACTION.

On the 21st February last, a riot occurred in Gulegand in the Bijapur District, between the Zongayat and Hatjar factions, in which one Waliker was killed by a stone. Thirty-three men belonging to the latter faction were then charged before the First-Class Magistrate Mr. Mudabidri under Sections 148 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The hearing of the case had been nearly finished when Mr. J. K. Kabraji, District Magistrate of Bijapur withdrew the case from the file of first-class Magistrate to his own Court.

The District Magistrate in passing his order remarked that on going through the record and proceedings of the First Class Magistrate's Court, he was of opinion that a charge of culpable homicide would lie against some of the accused at any rate and that if the First-Class Magistrate omitted that offence from the charge as he was reported by the Public Prosecutor to intend to do a grave miscarriage of justice would be the result. The District Magistrate therefore proposed to withdraw the case from the First-Class Magistrate's to his own Court. But before doing so he gave an opportunity to the accused to state their objections if any. Written objections were then tendered by the accused, and the District Magistrate passed an order that in his opinion the First Class Magistrate at Gulegand had no jurisdiction to try the case in as much as one of the offences to be inquired into was that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The evidence showed that a man was killed in the riot and therefore the accused or some of them were chargeable with that offence. This might constitute sufficient prima facie evidence to require that committal of the case to the Court of Sessions but in the opinion of the District Magistrate, the attitude of Mr. Mudabidri, First Class Magistrate in the matter was such as was likely to result in a miscarriage of justice if that offence was left out of consideration altogether. The District Magistrate added that he had formed no views on the matter and besides did not propose to try the case himself even if after hearing it he found that the offence were within his cognizance.

Mr. Kelker, pleader, who appeared for the accused applied to their Lordships for a rule. He submitted that in this case there had been unnecessary interference in the administration of justice and that the conduct of the District Magistrate in pouncing upon the case was improper.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Has the District Magistrate no authority under the Criminal Procedure Code to withdraw cases from the files of the trying Magistrates?

Mr. Kelkar: Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that in that case the District Magistrate had exercised his powers and was justified in pouncing upon the case, for in the opinion of the District Magistrate, the attitude of the First Class Magistrate was such as to cause grave miscarriage of justice.

Their Lordships issued a rule and directed a stay of further proceedings before the District Magistrate.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER AN AWARD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

AISHABAI v. ESSAJI TAJBHOY.

This was a motion before His Lordship to pass a decree in terms of the award.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

There was an original suit by the mortgagee (i.e. the plaintiff) against the mortgagor (i.e. the defendant) for the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 and odd. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Sethna and Shroff and the umpire published his award on the 28th of March, 1912. The order of the Chamber Judge was obtained on 1st April. The award was to the effect that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 7,06,639 with interest, &c. There was an appeal to set aside the award, but the appeal was dismissed and the award was allowed to stand.

Mr. Davar submitted that the award was filed and as no objection was taken he was entitled to take his decree under the terms of the award. The money ought to be taken as paid from the 28th of September, 1912, (i.e. six months after the publishing of the award.)

Mr. Desai submitted that his only objection was as to the date on which the money was to be paid. All that they objected to was that the money should be taken as paid from the 28th of September, 1912. They fix the date as six months from the award. The only question was, what was the date of the payment to be?

He submitted that it ought to be six months from the date of the decree (i.e. to-day).

Mr. Davar:—My contention is that my learned friend has no right to address the court, as no objections have been filed to the award. I would refer your Lordship to Rule 346 of the High Court Rules. When the award was lodged with the prothonotary, they took no objection.

Davar J:—I hold that Mr. Desai is entitled to be heard.

Mr. Davar:—I am afraid the mischief is done. Mr. Desai is heard already.

Mr. Desai submitted that he would draw his Lordship's attention to Schedule II, Section 10 of the Civil Procedure Code and O. 20, R. 7. The decree shall bear the date on which the judgment is pronounced. His submission was that it was really today which was the date of the decree. Then coming to R. 34, it would be from to-day that six months would be counted for the purpose of redemption.

Mr. Davar replied that O. 20 does not apply to the High Courts, so his learned friend's elaborate arguments were of no avail.

Mr. Justice Davar ordered that the plaintiff was entitled to his decree. The plaintiff's attitude seemed to him to be unreasonable. Decree is passed to-day and it would be absurd to count the period of six months from the date of the publishing of the award. He passed the decree from to-day. The defendant was entitled to dispute the award. Decree would be in terms of O. 434, R. 4 and that would be that six months would be counted from this date in case of default. The plaintiff would be at liberty to sell after six months. Costs of to-day to be added to the mortgage claim.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Payne and Co.; Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

AKHBAR-E-SOUDAGAR PRESS.

PROPRIETORSHIP DISPUTE.

(Before Macleod, J.)

BOMONJI BERAMJI v. MANEKSHAW.

The further hearing of the case was proceeded with to-day. The plaintiff in his examination by Mr.Campbell, said that he was managing clerk in Messrs. Somethan Byrne & Co. The defendant requested him to advance the monies required to purchase the press. The father-in-law of the defendant spoke to him; he (plaintiff) told him that newspapers were a matter of heavy responsibility and a losing concern. Defendant asked him to negotiate the purchase, as he (defendant) wanted to keep behind the scenes. Defendant also tried to influence him through one Sorabji Oomrigar to approach the mortgagee, Manmohundas Ramji. Eventually the bargain was struck for Rs. 5,000 and he paid Rs. 500 down. An agreement was drawn up. It was distinctly understood that the purchase was to be for somebody whose name was not to be disclosed. So his (plaintiff's) name was put down along with that of others as purchasers. Defendant urged him to go and make the declaration of publisher and printer, as it was impossible for him to do so until he was out of employment from the "Sanj-Vartman" Press. He made the declaration for the defendant's convenience.

(To court): It was not a false declaration. He was printer and publisher ostensibly and nominally. He was to provide the money for the pudchase and running expenses of the paper from time to time. The money was to be repaid in two years with interest at 2½ per cent. per mensem.

"A BOGUS LETTER."

Mr. Campbell tendered several letters to prove that the proprietorship of the press belonged to the defendant. One letter, dated 23rd June, 1913, the defendant's Counsel said they had never received and characterised it as a bogus letter written afterwards. There was no press copy of it even. Witness produced account books of the press kept by the Mehta under defendant's instructions. Witness proceeding said in 1911 defendant was bed-ridden. The business was carried on by the Mehta and others but not by him; he only occasionally wrote English articles for the paper. He did not "anticipate" any remuneration for the articles. He made the "keeper's" declaration at the persuasion of and under pressure from the defendant. Defendant did ot make any overtures to him personally but did through others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dastur, witness said he had not kept regular accounts, only occasional jottings. He considered the defendant worthy of all trust. He knew that in 1910 the Alliance Bank filed a suit against Manekshaw Manchershaw and Co. for nuisance caused by machinery. In that suit he had filed an affidavit in which he had said he himself was the principal partner and the defendant only the working partner. In that suit he did not represent Manekshaw Manchershaw and Co. The Judge's order did state that he appeared in person on behalf of the Company, but that was because Counsel did not appear at the argument. Defendant was not his working partner; he was only working in the press. No employees were dismissed by him; they sued him for wages, because he had ostensibly been putting himself forward as owner.

A BENAMI PURCHASE.

There were some letters in the press copy book signed by him as Beram Bomonji, proprietor. He himself had not put the word "proprietor" there when he signed the original. Since March 1911, all communication was addressed to him and replied to by him. Since 1912, defendant used to sign as manager some letters in the press copy book. He paid the Rs. 5,500 in driblets and never cared to keep the receipts. He made the purchase "benami," because the defendant wanted to keep the transaction back from the "Sanj-Vartman" people. It was a lie that he offered defendant, Rs. 150 for salary and carriage allowance. Defendant took possession of the press in May. It was true that the imprint of the declaration in the first three issues of the paper was, "Published and printed by B. Byramji and Co. for the proprietors." In the press copy book there were numerous letters signed by his son as "Manekshaw, Manchershaw and Co." Till the end of 1911, when he was was forced to deal with the income-tax notice, he never examined the account books. He did give instructions that the books should be sent every evening to his house, but they were not always sent. He could not say that the entries showing carriage hire for fetching the books were false. He refused to go to Mr. Justice Davar on account of the press, but told the defendant to go as the agent of the press. In the letter to the Police Commissioner defendant was described as the manager. He might have written to Mr. Justice Davar, describing himself as the proprietor. Mr. Dastur put in several letters in which plaintiff had described himself as proprietor of the paper and spoken of the paper as "my" paper and press. From March 1911, the paybook showed that the defendant was paid Rs. 75 per month as servant; that was because defendant wanted to screen himself from the income-tax. It was done in fraud of him. From 18th March 1911, he put himself forward as ostensible owner. In the suit filed by Bhagwan, a dismissed employee, the defendant appeared to defend; he might have described himself as the manager. He advanced the monies, because he knew defendant's father-in-law had three lacs of rupees. He did not know till long afterwards of the letter written by defendant to the Nawab of Junagadh. He never asked defendant to write it. It was not true that it was written because he knew that the Nawab would not grant the favour, unless the defendant described himself as proprietor.

Re-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said he produced the warrant filed in the injunction suit, in which defendant had signed as one of the partners. He was put forward as "benami" purchaser, as defendant expected the price to be reduced if he (plaintiff) was the purchaser, to whom Manmohundas was under an obligation. He signed the vouchers, for convenience sake, as defendant was living at Bandra.

The next witness examined on behalf of the plaintiff was Mr. Max Breslauer. He said he was furniture-maker trading in the name of A. Bernard. He remembered the suit for injunction filed by the Alliance Bank against the Akhbar Press. He had conversation about the case with the defendant. He asked me to see the manager of the Bank and try to settle the suit amicably. He was afraid that as he was the master of the press he would have to pay heavily even if he won the case. Defendant told me plaintiff was very hard on him and took 30 per cent. interest and that he would get rid of him in two or three years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dastur, witness said he was indebted to the plaintiff to the extent of about Rs. 500 to 1,500. He had filed his petition in insolvency some 7 years ago. He did not go to the Bank at the request of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff had written letter demanding repayment. If defendant said he had no conversation with me about the loan, he is a liar.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COURTS REPORT.

631-10—M. & M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamroodin Murkey & anr. v. Shabudin bin Haji Shorfudin Ghattay Captain & V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1251-12.—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram a firm v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

102-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Malvi v. Abdulally Hakimji Pakhdiwala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalli Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

605-12.—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. v. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Craigie B. & C. Ld., Vachha & Co.

779-09.—Diksit & P. N. C. Pramanic Messrs. Price Wills Rurves, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & ors.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Vakil Cooverji Raje Shirke Daph. F. & D.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

606-11.—Jamsetji R. & D. Sada Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-3-13.

623-12—Pest: R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji v. Jakeria Haji Oosman Capt. & V. Ch. S. & 18-3-13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

784-12.—Smetham B. & Co. Beramji Bomanji v. Maneckshaw Manchershaw Dubash Forbes & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

849-13—Payne & Co. Greaves Cotton & Co. a firm v. Bhicaji Sorabji Anklesaria M. B. Chottia.

LONG CAUSES.

578-09.—Nanu H. & Co., Ibrahim Abdulally Moochhalla and ors. v. C. Chhaganlal & Co. a firm & ors. Madhowji K. & C. Manchershaw & N.

533-12.—Tyabjee D. & Co., Jatram Kedarnath a firm v. Gajjimal Chiranjilal Motichand & D. for postponement.

455-11.—Mulla & M. Adamji Amarbhoy v. Abdeally Lookmanji Payne & Co., for postpovement.

4-12.—Maneklal & T. Hiralal Harjiwan & ors. v. Purshottam Pitamber & ors. Raghavaya B. & N.

970-11.—Raghavaya B. & N. Radhabai widow & anr. v. Walibai widow Maneklal & T. Dastur & Co.

834-12.—Payne & Co., Bhowanidas Veramal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Taj & anr. Jehangir & S.

891-12.—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed v. Khalizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

1030-12.—Motichand & D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand v. Jijibhai Bhagwan & anr. Purmanand & Co.

685-12.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dinbay widow & ors. v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Pestonji R. K. & Co. F. P. Pavri. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

688-09.—Payne & Co., Hormasji Nassurvanji Vakil & anr. v. Abdul Rahim Ayub & ors. Payne & Co. Pestonji R. K. & Co.

342-12.—Mulla & M. Framji Hormasji Pavri v. Shapurji Piroshaw Soonawalla. Jamsetji R. & D.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanalli & ors. Little & Co.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Ruberdas Narayen v. Messrs. Mogilal Tedas a firm Bapulal a firm Surajwal & Co.

FATAL FRACAS.

TODDY DRAWERS AT VARIANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Correen charged Gangaram Shivji, Sitaram Raghu and Luxman Raghu, all toddy drawers, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a stick to one Mukund Vithoba, also a toddy-drawer.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that on the evening of the 23rd April last, Mukund was passing along Dadar, when he was seized by the first two accused and assaulted with a heavy stick by the third who dealt him a severe blow on the head. The accused then ran away.

Mukund was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be smelling of liquor and it was ascertained that he had a contused wound on the frontal bone. Fever set in and subsequently he died of pneumonia. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was due to inflammation of the brain following the fracture of the skull.

His Worship convicted the accused, and in passing sentence said the offence was not premeditated, but was committed on a sudden quarrel provoked by the deceased himself. The blow on the head was not violent. He therefore, fined the first two accused Rs. 30 each and sentenced the third accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Bombay Central Telegraph office notifies that owing to a breakdown in the telegraph lines on the Bombay-Surat section, telegrams for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind will be subject to delay.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the most medicinal because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER CAPT. BETTS.

ACCUSED'S EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Shaikh Dawood Sheikh Mohidin, a Mahomedan butler, aged about 64, with attempt to murder his master, Capt. A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S., and with attempt to commit suicide on the 19th May last, at the European General Hospital.

Superintendent Walker conducted the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S., Physician in charge of the European General Hospital, deposed that he had attended on Capt. Betts and had examined him. Capt. Betts had received two wounds on the left side of the chest running obliquely outwards. If one of these wounds had been a straight one, it would have proved fatal. The third wound was not a serious one. The knife shown to him could have caused these wounds. He had also examined the accused, who had a wound at the pit of his stomach, permitting the intestines to extrude. The wounds on the accused could have been self-inflicted. He had taken the dying declaration of Capt. Betts as a Justice of the Peace.

Miss C. R. Mill, Lady Superintendent in charge of the Hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May she heard Capt. Betts calling out for help. She went out and saw Capt. Betts going towards the servants' quarters. Captain Betts then laid down and called for a stretcher. Witness then went to the office and telephoned to Colonel Collie and asked him to bring Colonel Street with him. She also telephoned to the police. When she came back, she saw Capt. Betts being taken to the hospital.

ACCUSED'S ABDOMEN RIPPED OPEN.

Mrs. Winifred M. Stewart, House Matron of the Hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May she saw Captain Betts taken to the hospital on a stretcher. She ran up to the spot and heard Miss Mill say "some one see to Mrs. Betts." She thereupon ran towards the house with another lady to see Mrs. Betts. When she approached the pantry, she saw the accused in a half-sitting posture with his throat cut. She asked him where Mrs. Betts was. The accused simply shook his head. She then asked him what was the matter with him, when the accused, lifted his shirt and showed her his abdomen which was ripped open. She asked him who had done that and the accused replied that his saheb had done that. Witness then ran for a stretcher.

Capt. A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S., deposed that on the morning of the 19th May last, after performing an operation he went to his home. After having *chota hazri* with Capt. Stevenson downstairs, he went upstairs to his verandah and was reading the "Times of India," when he heard some one coming up the stairs. On looking round he saw his butler, the accused, bringing up his shaving water cup. The next thing he realised was that he was being stabbed by the accused. He could not say whether the knife shown to him was the one used by the accused. He thought he realised he was struck twice. He had realised that he was struck in front of the chest on the left side.

What did you do when you were struck?—I got up from the chair as quickly as possible and raised it between myself and the accused.

In what room you backed in?—The accused retired and I followed him with the chair in the bed room.

What did you see happening in the bed room?—I saw the accused with the knife raised and then stabbing himself.

Continuing, witness said he then felt he wanted air and he ran downstairs carrying the chair with him. The nurses of the hospital then came to his assistance and had him taken to the hospital on a stretcher.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said he did not ask the accused to bring the shaving water for him. He did not call the accused near him. He did not ask the accused why he acted like a mad man. He did not make the accused sit down with his two feet closed nor did he put his foot on them. He did not tell the accused that this tamasha might be played before others but not with doctors. He had not got a knife under the newspaper. He did not rip open the accused's stomach. The accused did not shove his hand. To witness' knowledge, the accused did not go downstairs crying. Witness did not know if the accused went to the dining room. Witness did not shout "killing, killing." The accused did not tell him why he (witness) was saying a falsehood when he (witness) had ripped open his stomach.

Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said he did not know what the accused's motive was.

Did you notice anything about the accused's behaviour indicating unsoundness of mind?—I thought he was not quite alright there.

What made you think that? Give one instance?—The accused had an idea that he believed that he had stolen a wrist watch. He came one day and prostrated himself at my feet and as far as I remember he said he had not stolen the wrist watch. I told him that the idea was absurd, that he was a fool and that the watch had been sent to England. He thereupon appeared quite relieved in mind.

"ACCUSED CUP HIS THROAT."

Murar Shiva, a hamal in the employ of Capt. Betts, said on the morning in question on hearing an alarm raised, he ran out on to the carriage drive. He saw that his saheb was stabbed. The saheb was bleeding. Seeing this witness got frightened and he ran towards the kitchen; from the kitchen he saw the accused cut his own throat in the pantry. When the police came, witness pointed out the place where the accused had cut his throat. He also handed over the knife produced in Court. Two other knives were also lying on the ground bloodstained. They were near the spot where the accused cut his throat. The verandah where the saheb was sitting was stained with blood. Witness washed it up.

Miss Eileen O'Shea, a nurse in the hospital, said on the morning of the 19th May last, she accompanied Mrs. Stewart to Mrs. Betts. On entering, near the pantry she saw the butler. He had a gash in his throat and then he lifted up his shirt and showed his abdomen. He had a wound there as well. Both Mrs. Stewart and witness asked him what the matter was and he replied that the saheb had struck him first and he struck the saheb back. Witness then had a stretcher brought and the accused removed to the hospital.

Inspector R. B. Smith, said on the morning in question about 7-45 o'clock he received a message from the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital to the effect that Capt. Betts was stabbed by his bearer. By the time witness reached the hospital, both Capt. Betts and his bearer had been removed to hospital. He made enquiries on the spot. The hamal Morar Shiva took him to the pantry on the ground floor, where a big carving knife and two other table knives were found smeared with blood. The knives were lying in a pool of blood in the pantry. He then went to the verandah on the 1st floor and there saw the cane chair which also had bloodstains on it. He also found a copy of the "Times of India" and a broken China plate. The paper was also smeared with blood.

ACCUSED'S AMAZING STATEMENT.

The accused then made his statement. He said he was a poor man and wanted justice done to him. The case was trumped up against him out of enmity and he had been oppressed for one month.

The Magistrate?—How were you oppressed?—I was accused of theft by the saheb; of stealing cards, sheets and other necessary things; he accused me of drinking also. I told the saheb to inquire in the whole city of Bombay whether I was addicted to drink and if he found I was I should be hanged.

Continuing, the accused said he offered himself to be handed over to the police and asked the saheb to forgive him. While one day the saheb was sitting, he addressed him and said, "bearer killing bearer stolen." One day while taking his meals the saheb stretched his hand and with a gesture as if he was going to stab said, "I will kill you." He told the saheb that if he believed him (accused) to be a thief, he should hand him over to the police, who would do justice. He also asked "why do you molest me," "grant me leave." The saheb stroked his moustache and said "I will see". He (the accused) then prostrated himself at the saheb's feet and said "forgive me." The saheb, "do what you can with other sahebs but not with the doctors."

The Magistrate: Was the saheb sitting in the verandah and reading the newspaper?—Yes.

Did you go up with the shaving water?—When the saheb returned from the hospital, he told me to bring the shaving water.

Did you do so?—Yes.

"SAHEB STABBED ME."

Did you stab him with a knife?—I was stabbed. The saheb said "come here" and he then stabbed me.

What happened then?—He said "come here" and asked me to sit down.

Did you sit?—Yes, I sat on the floor. The saheb them placed his foot on my feet and said, "you are a mad man." Saying so, he ripped open my stomach. I then put his hand aside and he received injury on his chest. I put my hand on my stomach and went down near the cycle stand. The saheb brought the small knives and threw them in the room. All the while the saheb was shouting "bearer has killed me." I went in the room and blood came out of my stomach. I said "where is the memsaheb." I was told "she is upstairs." When the saheb called me, the memsaheb was sent to the bathroom.

How did you come by the injury to your throat?—The saheb first cut open my stomach and wanted to cut my throat. I then shoved his hand aside.

What happened to the knife?—When the saheb went out, he threw the knife in the dining room.

Did you cry out?—Yes. I cried "mara, mara" (struck, struck).

Did you cut your own throat?—No, no. Why should I cut my own throat.

Was the hamal present?—No; no one.

His Worship then framed charges of attempt to murder and attempt to commit suicide against the accused and committed him to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CHILDREN *ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small does as most things do in large ones.*

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. 5. Bombay Gymkhana.

The R. G. A. proved themselves too good for the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday, beating them by five goals to one. The Gunners are a heavy lot with plenty of speed in them, and will we are informed for the League, be strengthened by some men from the 79th Coy. at Deolali, which make their chances easier than ever. Their one fault is that two or three men endeavour to get hold of the ball at the same time and thus hinder one another. The Gymkhana had a good deal to say in the matter, but were fortunate in not having a heavier score against them as on three occasions—one being a penalty—the R. G. A. had the Gymkhana goal at their mercy and failed to score.

Y. M. C. A. 2. vs. Commercial Gym. 2.

In the midst of drenching rain the Y. M. C. A. met the Commercial Gymkhana on Wednesday. The game began on a fairly heavy ground, but soon after the elements combined to make it a quagmire. Needless to say, under such circumstances, play soon assumed a "water-polo" character, and falls and mis-kicks were frequent. The teams were evenly matched and the game ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals.

NEWBERY SUMMER CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12.

The following is the result of the Newbury Summer Cup:—

CHILI II	... 1
RIVOLI	... 2
EARLY HOPE	... 3

Eight ran.

Won by one length. Five lengths between second and third.

Betting—100 to 15 against Chili II, 4 to 1 Rivoli, 7 to 2 Early Hope.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 11.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire, at Birmingham, by six wickets.

LONDON, June 12.

The match between Lancashire and Gloucestershire was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

YOUNG HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 15th Sun. Hindu Gymkhana.
,, 22nd Sun. Friends' Union C. C.
,, 28th Sat. Commercial Gym.
,, 29th Sun. Islam Gym.
July 5th Sat. Y. M. C. A. C.C.
,, 6th Sun. Jolly C.C.
,, 12th Sat. Fort Vijay C.C.
,, 13th Sun. Bombay Young Crickts.
,, 19th Sat. Pathare Prabhu C.C.
,, 20th Sun. P. J. New Shivaji.
,, 26th Sat. Arya Bandhu C.C.
,, 27th Sun. Gujrathi Union C.C.
Aug. 2nd Sat. John Bright C.C.
,, 10th Sun. Poona Young Cricketers (Poona.)
,, 23rd Sat. Elphinstone C. C.
,, 31st Sun. R. I. L. I. C.C.
Sept. 6th Sat. Elphinstone College Gym
,, 20th Sat. Kshatriya C.C.
,, 21st Sun. Mahomedan C.C.
,, 28th ,, New Hindu C.C.
Oct. ,, Gaud Saraswat C.C.
,, ,, Empire C.C.

THE KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 15th Sun. Pathare Praboo C.C.
,, 21st Sat. Guzarath Union C. C. (B.)
July 5th ,, Empire C.C.
,, 12th ,, Bombay Young Crickts.
,, 13th Sun. Daywandya C.C.
,, 20th ,, Century C.C.
,, 27th ,, P. J. Hindu Gym. (B.)
Aug. 3rd ,, Arya Bandhoo C.C.
,, 10th ,, Oriental C.C.
,, 17th ,, P. J. New Shivajee C.C.
,, 24th ,, Saraswat Union C.C.
,, 31st ,, Guzarath Union C.C. (A.)
Sept. 14th ,, Gaud Saraswat C.C. (B.)
,, 20th Sat. Young Hindoo C.C.

THE P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA, POONA.

FIXTURES, 1913.

June 8th Sun. Opening Match.
,, 15th,, New English School.
,, 22nd ,, College of Engineering.
,, 29th ,, Fergusson College.
July 5th Sat. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.
,, 6th Sun. Deccan College.
,, 12th Sat. Poona Native Institution.
,, 13th Sun. Kirkee Ammunition Facy.
,, 14th Mon. Military Account C.C.
,, 20th Sun. Poona Islams C.C.
,, 23rd Wed.
,, 24th Thurs. Belgaum European Gymkhana.
,, 26th Sat. College of Agriculture.
,, 27th Sun. Deccan College (Return.)
Aug. 3rd Sun. Telegu Cricket Club.
,, 7th Thurs.
,, 10th Young Hindu C.C. (Bombay.)
,, 16th Sat. P. J. Hindu Gym. Bom.)
,, 17th Sun. Friends' Union C.C. (Bombay.)
,, 23rd Sat. Pathare Prabhu C.C. (Bombay.)
,, 24th Sun. Bombay Young Crickts.
,, 25th Mon. Deccan Gymkhana.
,, 28th Thurs.
,, 29th Fri.
,, 30th Sat.
Hindus vs. Presidenceq.
Sept. 27th Sat. Fort Vijaya C.C. (Bom.)
Dec. 24th Wed. Arya Bandhu C.C. (Bom.)

JUNIOR FIXTUTURES 1913.

June 14th Sat. New English School.
,, 20th Fri. Standard C.C. (N.E.S.)
,, 21st Sat. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya
,, 28th ,, Native Institution, Poona.
July 6th Sun. Poona High School.
Aug. 2nd Sat. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya
,, 9th ,, Union C.C. (N. E. S.)
,, 16th ,, New English School.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

INJUNCTION AGAINST AVIATORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, June 12.

The betting, which has hitherto been 8 to 5 on the Englishmen, is now 8 to 5 on the Americans as a result of the first match. Some American money has been placed at 2 to 1.

The Meadowbrook Polo Club has applied for an injunction against aviators flying over the polo field, as an airman did at the height of Tuesday's game.

FIVE POUND COTTAGES.

The London County Council, which is now developing the Oak common estate at Hammersmith, has begun an interesting scheme by which workers will be able to buy cottages for a preliminary deposit of five pounds. The scheme is to be experimental, and if it succeeds will be extended, so that every workman with £5 to spare will have an opportunity of becoming a landlord. The idea originated with the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, which enables authorities to lend four-fifths of the market value of cottage property to workers desiring to purchase, but though London has had the advantage of a dozen years of this house-purchase legislation few people have sought municipal mortgages. They cannot find the one-fifth deposit. Hence the Council's scheme, which enables men to begin house-purchase with a humble five-pound note. Some twenty cottages are now being built for sale on the new municipal system, and the "repayments in rent" will be spread over twenty years. The usual building society covenants will apply, and if the charges fall in arrear the Council will be able to foreclose. A useful feature of the scheme is an arrangement whereby the Council will give compensation to a man who finds he is unable to go on with the purchase, so that the house will not be sold at a knock-out price over his head. The cost of house purchase is made perfectly clear. Having paid the preliminary £5, a worker will, for a four-roomed cottage with a rental value of 10s. 6d. a week, have to pay an extra weekly cost of about 2s. for the twenty years, after which the cottage will be his own. Soon the Council will be able to test whether there is a demand on the part of working men to become their own landlords, and if the twenty Hammersmith houses are speedily bought the experiment will be extended to other housing estates at Tottenham, Norbury, and Tooting.

HAUPTMANN'S IRONY.

Hauptmann has chosen a notable occasion for revealing the detachment and the irony of genius, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Breslau was to have on the 31st ultimo celebrated the centenary of the War of Liberation by a *Festspiel*. Hauptmann has written the play—a pageant rather than a play, in which 2,000 performers will take part. The notable thing is that the centre and the hero of the play is Napoleon. He appears in one scene as a lad of twelve, in another as Emperor among his marshals, and finally as Jupiter on a throne directing the lightening of war and statesmanship. Some "patriotic" critics take Hauptmann sternly to task. Justice is good, they say, and generosity to an enemy is good, but for Germans to celebrate the days of liberation by prostrating themselves before the arch-enemy of German liberty—this is to make a vice of virtue. What, they ask, if the Pope in St. Peter's were to sing the praise of Herod or Pontius Pilate, or the French to apotheosise Moltke? There is even a hint that "Jupiter-Napoleon" may be prevented by constraint, but Hauptmann is not the man to subject the poet's imagination to the Jingo's discipline. Nor do the Breslaurers seem any whit more impressed, for never was there such a demand for pictures and busts of Napoleon.

MERCURY AS POISON AND REMEDY.

The Gresham Professor of Physic delivered his fourth and concluding lecture on "Drugs, Old and New," on May 16, at the City of London School. He said that as a therapeutic agent mercury remained unsurpassed in certain ailments. There was a mention of mercury or quicksilver by Theophrastus several centuries before Christ. The ancients did not regard it as a true metal, holding that it entered into the composition of other metals. The British Pharmacopoeia contained about twenty-five mercurial perparations, including calomel, first introduced by De Mayerne, a Court physician of France and England in the reign of Charles the Second. Cases of death from corrosive sublimate, deliberately administered, included that of Sir Thomas Ovebury in 1613, due to Court intrigues. As a photographic chemical it had caused many deaths, and mercury deposited as white precipitate had led to many trials for murder, as well as illneses to industrial workers. Mercury with chalk, or gray powder, was still given remedially to little children, but it should not be kept long, owing to its high oxidisation.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

DISTRESS IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The following is a general summary of the Bombay crop reports for the week ending 10th June.

During the week there was good rain in parts of the Konkan, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Savantvadi and Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Broach, Nasik, Sholapur and Dharwar and slight in other districts of the Presidency proper and in Karachi and Thar and Parkar. The rain-fall was general and beneficial. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Kanara, the Deccan, Dharwar and Gujarat Native States. Sowing was in progress in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Rewa Kantha. The fodder-supply was deficient in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Except in Ahmednagar and in parts of Cutch, agricultural stock was generally adequate and in good condition. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains continue to be high but are slightly fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 47
Gujarat	20 to 42
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	24 to 50
Karnatak	41 to 47

Distress continues in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. There has been little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and bullocks. Grass imported by Government agency continues to be rapidly sold. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Three cattle kitchens have been closed and five financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Water-supply has been improved in places by recent rain. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 7th June were 13,325 in Ahmednagar and 151 in Poona and Sholapur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., relinquished charge of his office on the 9th June.

Mr. K. F. Modi, LL.B., Assistant Taxing Master and Assistant Commissioner, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court.

Mr. H. H. Wadia, Barister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commisioner for taking affidavits, to act as Assistant Taxing Master and Assistant Commisioner, High Court.

Mr. S. G. Kamalkar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commisioner for taking affidavits, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court.

Mr. E. G. Davar, L. L. B., Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court..

Mr. Yashavant Balappa Borkar to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur to be Assistant to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. Ramkrishna Anandra Nadkarni to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. Virupax Shaalingappa Kulolgi to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O. until the date of relief by Mr. Y. B. Borkar.

Captain E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain W. Lumsden.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar.-at Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Principal of Government Law School vice Mr. B. N. Lang, Bar.-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Professor of Law, Government Law School.

Mr. Navroji Jamshedji Vazifdar, L. M. & S., is appointed as a temporary Civil Asistant Surgeon.

Major C. C. Murson, I.M.S., on the close of the Matheran season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in additon to his own duties, pending further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Prall, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colnel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Aden and Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, I. M. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop C. I. E., V. D., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

NATIVE PIECEGOODS' ASSOCIATION.

DISPUTE WITH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF UMPIRES.

For some time past there has been a dispute between the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the question of arbitration in cases of disagreement in trade. The point in dispute is that when cases are called up for arbitration by the Chamber, European umpires only are appointed to give a decision. The Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association at their last general meeting appointed a deputation of six of their members to represent their grievance to the Chamber of Commerce, and on May 28 last the Chamber expressed their willingness to meet the deputation. In the meantime the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association instituted a boycott on European dealers which has lasted from April 14 onwards.

DEPUTATION TO CHAMBER.

This deputation met the Chamber representatives on the 4th and 5th instant, and a suggestion was made by the latter body that umpires should be appointed in the ratio of two Indians to three Europeans or of one Indian to two Europeans. This suggestion the deputation of piecegoods merchants placed before the committee of forty-five members of the Association, who found themselves unable to agree to the terms offered and wished for equal representation.

On Monday last three members of the Chamber of Commerce met three representatives of the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association unofficially and discussed the matter further. The Indian merchants wished to have equal representation in the question of umpiring, and their suggestion was that the Chamber and the Association should deal with disputes alternately. This the Chamber could not agree to and, subsequently, the merchants' representatives left to communicate the terms which the Chamber was willing to concede to their Association. Once again the Association refused to agree to the terms, and a resolution to continue the boycott of those European dealers who opposed their desires was arrived at.

ABNORMAL STOCKS.

Altogether about fifty per cent. of the smaller European and Indian firms are willing to concede the Association their right to be represented in arbitration, but the larger European firms remain firm in the opposite standpoint. The boycott, we are informed however, will not affect the large firms to any great extent, as on account of the present heaviness of stocks little business will be done for about two months. An authority on the matter stated to our representative that there were at present at the Docks about 80,000 packages of material. This, however, were there a sudden demand, would only maintain supplies for about two months, and the dealers must remember that they have to purchase their Devali stock before it was too late. The Piecegoods Association intend to continue the boycott for about two months and say that at least six of the Indian salesmen should be put on the list of umpires. As the matter stands at present there appears to be little likelihood of either party giving in.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th June is published:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Bombay City	61	53	667
Karachi District—			
Karachi Town and Port	25	21	
Kaira District	1	1	
Surat District—			
Bulsar Port	1	1	
Other places	6	2	
Thana District—			
Bandra Port	3	4	
Thana Port	3	3	
Malad Port	2	2	
Vesawa Port	12	10	
Kolaba District	1	1	
Bengaum District	7	8	
Dharwar District	9	3	
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	9	3	
Cutch State—			
Mandvi Port	1	2	
Other places	3	5	
Kathiawar Agency—			
Veraval Port	2	2	
Other places	4	2	
Aden Port	11(a)	12(a)	
Total	161	135	

(a) For two weeks.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During the month of May the number of Hindus patients treated in the Seth Damodardas Tapidas Chintabh Dispensary, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, was 2,336, among whom the number of new admissions was 322.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

There will be a meeting of the committee of the Pasteur Institute at Simla on the 12th instant.

It is reported at Quetta that some wandering Baluchi bands are giving trouble in the direction of Seistan.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces, has consented to become Honorary Colonel of the Ist United Provinces Horse.

Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The Commander-in-Chief has returned to Simla from Mahasu, his health being perfectly restored by the change and long rest.

The regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea imposed on the port of Chittagong against vessels arriving from Bushire have been withdrawn.

The following is the result of the crushings at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in May:—1,230 ozs. gold from 1,750 tons. quartz crushed, and 175 ozs. gold from 1,770 tons of tailings.

It is understood that the extension of the Southern Shan States Railway to Yinmabyin, seven miles beyond the present terminus Kyweflatoon, is not expected to open for traffic until July 15.

On the 19th instant the musical comedy the "Rani of Rupeeabad" will be staged at the Assembly Rooms Ootacamand, the cast is strong, and, judging by the rehearsals now going on the play should go with a swing.

The evils of chewing betel-nut are illustrated in the report for 1912 of the South Travancore Medical Mission which states that of 339 major operations no less than 78 were cases of cancer due largely to betel-nut chewing.

The Government is entrusting Mr. Gordon Sanderson, of the Archaeological Survey, with the preparation of a catalogue of ancient monuments in and round Delhi. He will be assisted by Mr. Zaffar Hossein, an archaeological scholar, who has been appointed his assistant.

The plans for the new Town-hall at Simla have been referred back to Mr. Begg, the architect, the idea being that the building should conform as far as possible to the library and the Municipal office so far as its outward architectural style is concerned.

Mr. Alma Latifi, I. C. S., has been appointed Director of Public Instruction under the Nizam's Government in succession to Syed Ali Bilgrami. His book on the "Industries of the Punjab" marked him as a keen observer who could translate his experience into graceful prose.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengar, together with six Sirdars and 50 followers, will reach Shrinagar (Kashmir) to-day. His Highness will be the guest of the State. On arrival His Highness will be received with a guard of honour and a salute of 21 guns and will be accommodated at the Chesma Shai house.

In recognition of his literary and religious services in the past and his recent humanitarian efforts, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia has been graciously pleased to confer upon Dr. Abdullah Al-ma'mum Suhrawardy of India the title of *Iftikh-al-Millat* (glory of the people), which is one of the highest honours of the Persian realm.

The Anglo-Indian community of Lucknow gave an "At Home" yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Abbott at the Residency Club. Speeches were made congratulating Mr. Abbott on his selection as their member to represent the community on the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Abbott fittingly replied. A meeting was to be held yesterday to form an Anglo-Indian Empire League.

During the last month the Tibetan Government has established an independent postal service between Lhassa and Gyantse, a distance of about 150 miles. New stamps have been issued. They are of eleven denominations with inscriptions in English and Tibetan, their face value ranging from half an anna to Rs. 2-4. They are of various colours and bear designs of animals and mythological symbols. They are unperforated. Everything used in their manufacture except the paper is Tibetan.

A paper was read at the Darjeeling Town Hall, His Excellency Lord Carmichael presiding, by Babu Ramaprasad Chandra,, Secretary, Varendra Research Society, on "Homo Alpinus in India," tracing the physical relationship of the broad heads of Aryan speech in Bengal with the Aryan broad heads of Europe and Central Asia. After teh paper was read His Excellency remarked that he himself was broad-headed, and was proud to be related to the broad-headed Bengali people.

In connection with the alleged attempt at dacoity on Suneswar Sasa's business premises, at Jagir, the Dacca police held investigation under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Dacca, and have submitted the final report, according to which it transires that the information was false. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Manikgunj has called on the informant, Suresgar Saha, to show cause, why he should not be prosecuted under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, for lodging false information.

RESIDENCE FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF STAFFORDSHIRE ESTATE.

A rumour was circulated in Burton-on-Trent on May 22, says the "Manchester Guardian" that the King had bought Byrkley Lodge from Sir William Bass. The property is in the market, and announced for sale this month. Sir William is away from home. His agent, Mr. Beattie, said that he had heard the rumour, but knew nothing of its accuracy.

Byrkley Lodge is almost surrounded by the King's lands. Needwood Forest, which is Duchy of Lancaster property, adjoins the estate, and at one time included it. It is said that the King is anxious to recover the land, and it is also rumoured that he intends Byrkley Lodge as a residence for the Prince of Wales.

PALACE OF JUSTICE IN ROME.

ITALIAN INDIGNATION.

Since the Banca Romana scandals of 1893 there has been, with the solitary exception of the Nasi case, no public "affair" of such magnitude in Italy as the present question of the Palace of Justice, says the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post." Italian politics have not been prolific of similar incidents, and it is to the credit of the country that some of her leading statesmen have died poor men. Consequently there is special indignation at the disclosures revealed by the recent debate on the Palace of Justice, a building which cost 43 millions of francs instead of six, as originally estimated. The unexpected revelation of further and unpublished documents by one member of the Commission of Inquiry has led to the adjournment of the debate for about a fortnight till the four Vice-Presidents of the Chamber have had time to investigate the new matter.

Meanwhile public opinion is much occupied with the whole question. It was noticed with regret during the debate that for the first time since the outbreak of the Libyan War the old rivalry between North and South made itself felt, the Southern deputies complaining that undue severity was being shown to their Southern colleagues implicated in the affair, while the Northern members, likewise accused of "lack of correctness," were let off almost scot-free. The fact was scarcely accurate, for one of the most criticised deputies hails from the North; but it is a sign that "regionalism" still slumbers beneath the surface of Italian public life. Signor Giolitti, the energetic Prime Minister, has likewise pointed out the existence of grave scandals in the management of the Roman hospitals, some 6,000 thermometers having been used in one hospital alone in a single year,

But what the public wants even more than the punishment of the guilty is the prevention of further waste of public money. Rome has been of late years, owing to natural causes, the builder's elysium. Several new ministries, new public offices, the Palace of Justice, a new House of Parliament, the monument of Victor Emmanuel II. have all been rising, and vast sums have been expended upon them. Now, with the Libyan War to pay for, a deficit on the Exhibition, and other expenses in view, the nation asks that at least it shall get full value for its money.

SUGAR AS A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

Sugar must now be added to the long list of substances advocated by surgeons as a dressing for wounds, says the "Civil and Military Gazette." Sugar dressings have been extensively employed by a French surgeon. They are used in two ways. Moist dressings consist of a strong solution of sugar in water. The wound is washed with the solution, and when thoroughly cleansed is covered with lint soaked in the same solution and covered with oiled silk. Cotton and a bandage, as in an ordinary dressing, complete the process. No pain is felt after the dressing, and the protective silk does not stick to the wound, so that the dressing is removed painlessly and easily. Compresses may be used in place of the silk. It is, in fact, a simple poultice in which boric solution is replaced by a sugar solution. A dry dressing is also used. The wound having been first cleaned, is dusted with powdered sugar and covered with strips of protective silk. Poisoned wounds are dressed daily. When they have taken on a healthy character they are dressed only every two days. For ulcers two dressings a week suffice for the most part. Sugar acts best and most rapidly in recent wounds and those not greatly infected. In ulcers in which the process of healing has failed its action is quite remarkable. In infected wounds it seems to act slowly at first until disinfect on is effected when it begins to act with the same rapidity as in uninfected wounds. The sugar dressings are simple to prepare, practical and inexpensive.

A Hackney youth was fined on May 22 for practising revolver shooting in a street crowded with children. One shot penetrated a shop shutter 1½ inches thick.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

SPEECH IN RE-OPENING ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

"I AM RESPONSIBLE."

The Ulster campaign opened on May 16 at Belfast with a flourish of trumpets, and much Ulsteria.

"General" Sir Edward Carson was, of course, the central figure, and following a private meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council which he attended, he performed the ceremony of opening a drill-hall on the outskirts of the city in connexion with the Willowfield Unionist Club, one of a number of organisations under the direction of which men are being trained to bear arms.

The "General" was saluted by a guard of honour of members of the club drawn up in military fashion, prayer was offered up, and the audience sang "O God, our Help in Ages Past."

SIR E. CARSON'S SPEECH.

In his speech Sir Edward Carson said: I am glad to be here to-night. Heaven knows my one affection left to me is my love of Ireland. When I undertook the leadership of the Irish Unionist Party I said I would dedicate myself to your service whatever may happen, and no one can ever foresee what will happen, but through whatever times we may go a man must have fortitude to carry through his promises, and I am here to dedicate myself to you again.

I now declare this hall open. I believe that in this hall the people will find an abiding place in which they will increase that comradeship which is born of common danger, and leads men, when they meet one another, to grasp the hand in silence and show a determination that, come what will, they each will be with the other, and they all will be one in the same common cause of defence of rights and liberties.

Here in this hall you can take all steps that are necessary to train yourselves as loyal subjects of the King, devoted to the King and to the existing Constitution, and if any man should dare to tamper with that Constitution—which God forbid—well, then, you have room here to band yourselves together and show that wherever else apathy, carelessness, disregard of the Constitution may exist, we will not have it here, and we will defend ourselves with that might and right that our Creator has implanted in us.

THE LEADER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

At the close of the speech Sir Edward specially referred to the drilling. He said:

I have seen in what are called the "usual sources of information" that circulars have been issued to the police lately. They want to find out what we are doing, they want to see is it really true that there is any drilling going on in Ulster. They know it all perfectly well. I do not know whether those circulars are genuine or whether they are not. They may be quite genuine, because you see the Government have a policy of keeping back from the British people what is really happening in Ulster, and they may have thought to themselves this: "Supposing we are challenged about all this hereafter, had not we better show how active we were by sending up a few forms to be summarily signed by the Head Constable in each district?"

I am sure I do not know what their object is. It may be that they are going to test the legality of our position. There is not a man here who cares a farthing whether they do or not. If they want to test the legality of anything we are doing let them not attack humble men. I am responsible for everything. (Cheers.) They have this advantage, that they know where to find me, whether it be in this country or in England. Might I say this, that I hope in the future, during these critical times, that my residence will be far more in Ulster than it has been hitherto?

"YOU ARE OUR GREAT ARMY."

In conclusion, I have only this to say to you. Go on; be ready. You are our great army. It is on you we rely. Under what circumstances you will have to come into action you must leave with us. Those are matters which give us grave consideration, but which we cannot and ought not to talk about in public. You trust us that we will select the most opportune methods, of if necessary, taking over ourselves the whole government of this community in which we live. I know a great deal of that will involve [illegible] tory illegality, but it will [illegible] moral righteousness, and [illegible] circumstances I say to [illegible] out fear or trembli[illegible] what we believe to [illegible] the consequences t[illegible] and in declaring t[illegible] glad to think th[illegible] this district will [illegible] solemnly and ser[illegible] what are the [illegible] action, but wha[illegible] what they are [illegible]

In connec[illegible] Centenary, wh[illegible] a series of me[illegible] Bath, in mail w[illegible] shorthand relics [illegible] the London Guild[illegible] comprised a num[illegible] stenography dati[illegible] Willis's "The [illegible] Art of Stenogra[illegible] 1628, "to be sold [illegible] St. Paul's Churc[illegible] the author's own[illegible] and teaching th[illegible] graphy to the [illegible] meanest capacity.

"FAIRY PRINCESS."

STORIES OF THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

The youth and freshness of Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, her unfeigned enjoyment of her visit to Buckingham Palace, and her delight at meeting her English relatives "at home" prepossessed public sentiment in her favour on her short visit two years ago, says the "Daily Mail." The impressions of the charm and unaffectedness of her personality are abundantly borne out by those who have been privileged to know her well.

Of these is Mr. de Laszlo, the distinguished Hungarian portrait painter. Ever since he was presented to the Emperor on the same night his great portrait of Prince Hohenlohe—"Onkel Clodwig" of the memoirs—which became the sensation of the Salon of 1899, was unveiled, he has been *persona grata* at the Imperial Court. For several years he has been honoured by invitations to spend some weeks at a time as the Kaiser's guest, either at Potsdam or Wilhelmshohe. He has, so to speak, watched the bride of Saturday grow up, and has perhaps had opportunities of knowing her as well as anyone outside the immediate circle of her family could claim. To-day he counts himself one of her most convinced admirers.

He has painted her twice, once in 1899 as a little girl, little more than a baby, in a huge picture hat, and again about four years ago as a "flapper," as he loves best to remember her—a very sunny and attractive picture of "girlhood and childhood meet." She is wearing a simple muslin frock with her long mane of fair hair streaming over her shoulders, but her arms and lap are full of flowers. "On dirait," as a clever Frenchman once said of another of Mr. de Laszlo's girl portraits, "que de fleurs poussent en elle." She seems intent only on distributing her flowers with both hands.

"And I honestly believe," said the artist, "that she has always found her chief delight in preparing pleasant surprises and giving pleasure to those about her. In this respect she has always been quite a Princess out of a fairy story. To ensure success she spares herself neither time nor trouble. The Emperor's favourite and petted playmate, the natural sweetness and unaffectedness of her disposition remain unspoiled. In her effervescent enthusiasms and spontaneous generosity she is one of the most natural girls I have ever met.

DIGNITY, AGED SIX.

"But I don't think she ever forgets she is the Kaiser's daughter. This was impressed on me at a very early stage of our acquaintance. When I was painting that first portrait of her at a time when she was all short skirts and long legs, the Emperor and Empress left on a sudden summons to attend Queen Victoria's funeral. At the sitting on the following morning I was struck by a new note of dignity and solemnity about the child. "Our sitter is very much her Imperial Highness today,' I could not help remarking to Countess Brockendorff, the Empress's mistress of the ceremonies. 'You wait,' returned that experienced lady.

"When the time came for luncheon a solemn procession to the dining-room was formed, headed by her Imperial Highness, aged six. There followed in due order of precedence Countess Brockendorff, her mistress of the ceremonies, Countess Keller, her lady-in-waiting; her Court painter; and Count Rantzau, her equerry. Arrived at the dining-room, her Imperial Highness, instead of as usual scrambling into her chair as best she might, allowed herself to be raised to her seat with great decorum, composed her skirts, and then, with a gracious wave of her hand, motioned to the rest of us to be seated.

"It was a superb picture of inimitable dignity. As both the Emperor and the Empress were abroad, and all her brothers at school or with their regiments, it was borne in on her that she was the only representative of the Imperial Family 'in residence' in the capital, and that it behoved her to bear herself accordingly."

"PAPA, NOT THE EMPEROR."

The next time the artist met his fairy Princess he was the Emperor's guest in Potsdam to paint the portraits of the Empress and the Princess and to make the studies for his now famous heads of the Kaiser. When the members of the Imperial Family with their suites visited an exhibition of Mr. de Laszlo's pictures in state, the little Princess, catching sight of the famous sketch of her father in the deep fur collar, which the Emperor subsequently dedicated to the artist over his autograph, suddenly burst from the cortege with the delighted exclamation, "Endlich der Papa und nicht der Kaiser." (Papa at last and not the Emperor.)

It was near Christmas when Mr. de Laszlo took his leave. The Princess was resolved to give him some "special" something which she felt sure would give him pleasure. She attained her ends by guile. Before he left Berlin it was, she insisted, his duty to visit the Christmas exhibition of one of the great shops, and to look at the pretty things displayed there. All unsuspectingly the artist, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting, duly paid the visit. One of the things that pleased him most was a small group of dolls from Munich, designed for tea cosies, in historical costumes. He spoke enthusiastically to Countess Keller of the neatness of the execution and the historical accuracy of the costumes. One figure a la Pompadour delighted him especially.

That same evening a great cardboard box containing the Pompadour doll was brought to his room "with her Imperial Highness's Christmas greetings." Her Imperial Highness had taken no risks in the choice of her Christmas present for her lady-in-waiting had been in the secret, and had her instructions to note and report his every remark.

A RADIANT DANCER.

When, in the following year, Mr. de Laszlo was paying the Emperor a long visit at Wilhelmshohe, he was commissioned to paint the State portrait of the Emperor, standing beside his favourite charger in his splendid uniform as colonel of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, now in the picture gallery of the Neues Palais. The Emperor's daughter took hardly a less keen interest in the success of this picture than the artist himself. The groom, she heard, had some difficulty in getting the horse to "pose," for the sun was hot and the flies were troublesome. The Princess insisted she knew "Papa's horse" better than anyone else and could do more with it. So for hours the girl stood in the blazing August sun in the great courtyard of Yilhelmshohe holding the horse's head while the artist was at work on his canvas, and the groom was delegated to keep the flies off them both.

The last glimpse Mr. de Laszlo caught of the fairy Princess was in a fairy-tale setting—at the great State ball in honour of the Kaiser's last visit to London at Buckingham Palace.

"She was passing on Prince Arthur of Connaught's arm in the royal procession to the supper room when she recognised me among the throng. She looked radiant and was in radiant spirits. As she passed me she stopped for a moment, and whispered confidentially, with the enthusiastic emphasis characteristic of her: 'I have never—*in the whole of my life*—enjoyed myself so much. I have never—*in the whole of my life*—had such a delightful dance.' She did it because she wanted me to share in the pleasure she was enjoying."

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST ARTIST.

"Among the veterans who have assisted in developing the national life of Australia, an honoured place must be given to Mr. W. C. Piguenit, the first native painter, whose services to art in this country worthily entitle him to be regarded as the pioneer painter of the Commonwealth," writes Mr. William Moore in "Life."

Born in Hobert in 1836, Mr Piguenit "is of French descent, but his parents were both natives of Kent, England. After twenty-three years' service in the Tasmanian Survey Department, he devoted himself entirely to art. In 1880 Mr. Piguenit settled in Sydney, where he assisted in founding the Royal Art Society, of which he was vice-president for some years. Several of his works have been purchased for the Sydney Gallery, the trustees giving him a special commission to paint the well-known picture of Mount Kosciusko.

"The artist visited England in 1898, and spent several months making studies of the scenery. The three most important landscapes he painted were 'The Royal River' (a scene on the Thames at Richmond), 'Beauteous Hampstead,' and 'On the Hillside.'"

TELEPHONE TRUNK FEES.

A case of somewhat peculiar interest to telephone subscribers came before Judge Bray, at Bloomsbury County-court, on May 20. Mr. W. Harvey, a journalist, residing at Hampstead, was sued by the Post Office authorities for £7 4s. 9d., which was stated to be due for telephone rental and fees. Included in the amount was 4s. 9d. for trunk fees, which the defendant disputed, and he explained that, having refused to pay, he had been deprived of the use of the telephone.

Judge Bray said the matter was mentioned in the agreement signed by defendant, but it was not for him to say whether it was right.

A witness from the Post Office mentioned that the trunk fees were for postal facilities.

Judge Bray: What evidence can you give me?

Witness: We have the books here.

Judge Bray: That is not evidence.

Witness added that telephone subscribers agreed to take the book records as accounts.

Judge Bray said subscribers might do that, but it could not be accepted as evidence in the county-courts.

Witness: There are many thousands of them, and we could not bring a witness to prove each call.

Judge Bray: Then you cannot prove them to be due for payment.

Witness: The calls had to go over the trunk wire.

Defendant: I have never had a trunk call.

Judge Bray: You will have to pay the amount charged for the subscription, but not the trunk fees.

The Post Office representative asked for leave to appeal.

Judge Bray declined the application, as also an application to adjourn the case in order that counsel might argue points.

Judgment was entered for £7.

ELECTROCUTED IN A BATH.

Madame Cassignol, wife of the international billiard champion, was found dead in mail week in her house at Saint Cloud, and the accident is attributed to shock from electrocution. A circuit was apparently formed with a powerful electric lighting current, by touching the electric button over the bath tub at the moment the water was running out. Madame Cassignol went to take her bath at nine o'clock in the morning of May 21st as usual. Suddenly the electric bell calling the servents rang, and a loud scream was heard in the bath-room. The door was forced open, and Madame Cassignol was found dead, with her arm partly carbonised and her hand still near the electric button.

A doctor was immediately called, as well as an engineer. The doctor declared that there was every sign that the young woman had been electrocuted. But how it could have happened was a mystery. The engineer, after examining the installation, discovered that when the water was let out of the bath tub it came into touch with the conduit for the electric light, and that when the button of the electric bell was touched in the bath-room it formed a complete circuit with the main current. Madame Cassignol pressed the electric button while the water was flowing out of the tub. This evidently caused the contact, and she was killed by the shock.

RIGHTS OF PATIENTS.

INSURANCE DOCTOR TO PAY DAMAGES.

At Lambeth County-court, on May 21, before his Honour Judge Parry and a jury, Mrs. Katherine E. Hellens, the wife of Albert V. Hellens, of 57, Ballater-road, Brixton, brought an action for damages for assault against Dr. James A. Tolmie, of 58, Burnt Ash-road, Lee.

Plaintiff stated that when employed in domestic service on March 7 she accidentally fell down the stairs and injured her side. She claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Her employer was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, who on March 12 sent Dr. Tolmie to examine her. She had received no notification of his visit. Plaintiff was in bed asleep at the time when defendant knocked at her door. It was opened by Mrs. Keeley, and defendant, on finding that witness was in, roughly pushed past her, and entered the bed-room.

Defendant awoke and examined her, and tore off a plaster and a strap which her own medical man had applied, in order to cure her side. Defendant said he was the doctor from the insurance company. The removal of the plaster caused her much pain.

Dr. Tolmie said he had attended a great many of these cases for insurance companies, and on this occasion maintained that he was invited into the house by Mrs. Keeley, and removed the plaster, which was lying loose, at the request of the plaintiff, as she said it irritated her. He had not made an appointment to visit her.

His Honour: Do you mean to say it is a common thing for a doctor to enter a man's house without making an appointmen?

Defendant: Yes; 75 per cent. of these cases are done under the same terms.

His Honour: You suggest it is right?

Defendant: It is done.

His Honour: You suggest that doctors visit patients without first obtaining their consent?

Defendant: It is done in these cases.

His Honour said defendant had set up a new idea as to the rights of doctors, which, from his knowledge of the profession, he thought was a libel on the doctors.

The jury awarded plaintiff £25 damages.

KING AND THE ARTS.

MEDAL FOR HIS MAJESTY.

The King is to be offered the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts. At their meeting in mail week the council passed the following resolution:

On the occasion of the fiftieth award of the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts the Council of the Society desire to offer the medal to his Majesty King George V., for nine years president, and now patron of the Society, in respectful recognition of his Majesty's untiring efforts to make himself personally acquainted with the social and economic condition of the various parts of his Dominions, and to promote the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire.

The Albert Medal was established in 1862 as a memorial of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who had been president of the Society for eighteen years. It is awarded annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerces." In 1887 it was awarded to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Jubilee, and in 1901 to King Edward VII., when, on his accession to the throne, he relinquished the presidency of the Society of Arts, which he had held for thirty-eight years.

It is hoped that his Majesty will receive the medal from the hands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the president of the society, after his return from Germany.

The first presentation was made in 1864, and the recipient was Sir Rowland Hill, for his introduction of the penny postage. Napoleon III. was awarded the medal in the following year "for distinguished merit in promoting, in many ways, by his personal exertions, the international progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the proofs of which are afforded by his judicious patronage of art, he enlightened commercial policy, and especially by the abolition of passports in favour of British subjects."

Last year the recipient was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, "for his services in improving the railway communications developing the resources, and promoting the commerce and industry of Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

PARIS MOTOR BANDIT CAUGHT.

There was a rumour in Paris in the morning of May 22nd that the police had been able to trace Davignon, the motor bandit, during the night, and that he would probably be taken prisoner during the day. In fact, he was captured this afternoon after an exciting chase. News had come that the blue motor-car which he had stolen had been found at a hotel garage near Saint Quentin, and that the young woman who had fled with him had been arrested early in the day. Davignon himself got wind of the pursuit of the gendarmes, and fled on foot across the country.

The passage of the car had been traced from Vincennes to Chauny, thence to Soissons and Torgnier, and finally to the vicinity of St. Quentin. The gendarmes received notice at daybreak that the bandit had taken refuge in a hotel at Essigny-le-Grand, five miles from Saint Quentin, and they proceeded to his capture. When they arrived the fugitive had made good his escape by a back door and fled across the fields. The car was found in the garage, and the young woman was taken into custody. Davignon fled in the direction of Clastres, and the inhabitants round about helped the gendarmes in searching for him. They were armed with shot-guns, rifles, and other weapons, and the fugitive was easily traced. He was known to have firearms with him, and it was anticipated that he would make an attempt to fire on anyone who approached him.

At noon a despatch came to say that he was hiding in a marsh at Clastres, and at two o'clock he was completely surrounded by inhabitants of the country who were helping the gendarmes. One of the pursuers who had a gun fired at him and wounded him slightly. Davignon fired three shots from his revolver, but without hitting anybody. He was captured, and taken first to Artemps and thence to Pontoise, where, he is to be questioned by an examining magistrate.

M. Dardenne, the automobile agent whom Davignon fired upon, is still at the nursing home in Paris, and his condition is stationary. Three out of seven bullets which entered his body have been traced by means of radiography. One of the bullets almost perforated the left lung, and is deeply embedded in it.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES, MADRAS OLIVES.
DUFFERIN FISH SOUP.
WHITE RAGOUT OF MUTTON.
BRAISED DUCK WITH MUSHROOMS.
SARDINE TARTLETS.
GATEAU DE PRUNES.

Fish, As. 8. Mutton, As. 8. Duck, Re. 1. Eggs, As. 3. Potato, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 6. Prunes, As. 12. Odds and ends, As. 2. Total—Rs. 3-9-0.

HORS D'OEUVRES, MADRAS OLIVES.

Pound in a mortar, the yolks of 2 hard-boiled eggs, a teaspoonful of chutney, 2 of anchovy paste, a tablespoon of butter with a drop or two of onion juice and Tobasco sauce. Stone 8 olives and fill them with the paste. Spread fried crusts or biscuits with the paste, stand an olive in the centre of each and twist round it an anchovy fillet or reddish and garnish with the chopped egg white and parsley.

DUFFERIN FISH SOUP.

Make a good stock with all the fish, reserving a few pieces to put in the soup at the last strain from the bones and thicken it with flour and butter and curry powder to taste cooked together, gradually adding the stock and boiling it well. Strain again and add a little onion juice, lime juice, pepper and salt etc., and the fish in small pieces. Serve with rice and slices of lime.

WHITE RAGOUT OF MUTTON.

Cut the neck of mutton into neat fillets and use the bones to make a little good stock. Blanch the fillets by plunging into boiling water for 3 minutes and then lay them on a sieve and pour cold water over them, as this dish has to be kept white. Put a layer of equal quantities of chopped turnips, onions and half of celery in a fireproof dish; moisten with the stock, and milk half and half; lay on this the fillets and set in the oven to cook for ¾ of an hour. Remove the meat, rub the vegetables through a sieve to make a puree and slightly thicken it if necessary. Add the meat to this with marbles cut out of raw or partly cooked turnip and let all cook gently till the marbles are tender. Serve with a border of lightly mashed potato, the fillets piled in the centre and round them the turnip balls.

BRAISED DUCK WITH MUSHROOMS.

Stuff the Duck with the chopped liver, mushrooms, pounded ham or bacon, breadcrumbs, grated onion, pepper, salt, etc., and bind it with an egg. Use stock that has been made from the giblets, and braise it with a teacupful of this and some mushrooms, in a sealed dekchie in the oven for an hour. Thicken the gravy with the rest of the stock, and serve after just browning the duck for a few minutes in the oven. This can be made with olives instead of mushrooms.

SARDINE TARTLETS.

Prepare some pastry as for cheese straws, make little tartlet cases with it, and fill them with the following, using one medium sardine for each case. Pound together the sardines, skinned and boned, hardboiled eggs (2 for 6 tartlets) 6 capers and a dessertspoonful of butter. Sieve it and make it into a thick paste with a little good stock. Set the tartlets just to heat well in the oven and serve in a folded napkin.

GATEAU DE PRUNES.

Put a pound of prunes in a jar with sugar, the peel of a lime, a very little spice, and enough claret to cover them. Cover and set in a slow oven to cook until quite soft. Remove the stones carefully without breaking them too much, crack them and for the kernels which return to the prunes. Make the juice if any, if not use claret, to make enough jelly just to set the prunes in a solid cake, not to have them floating in jelly. Mix carefully to keep the prunes as whole as possible and add any flavouring necessary; put into a border mould and set on ice; serve with whipped cream in the centre.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Synopsis of Instalments I—VI.—[illegible] Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia [illegible] her education in Switzer- [illegible] head of a fac- [illegible]ath of the senior [illegible] Reuben Howorth. [illegible]is cousin's widow [illegible]ben's eldest son, [illegible]om Oxford mak- [illegible]m he fails to [illegible]nie Cartledge, [illegible]eeting secret- [illegible]ben's widow [illegible]aving Oxford [illegible]eath Mills. [illegible]er son detests [illegible]ger at the fac- [illegible] a substantial [illegible]her in order to [illegible]xford. John Ho- [illegible] situation with [illegible]ttledge finds that [illegible]ng him. Sylvia [illegible]. Howorth and [illegible]hey are surpris- [illegible]cdonald is also [illegible]. Luke Cart- [illegible]nd Annie to her [illegible] a time. Before leaving Wrotham, however, she again sees Max, who promises to write to her.

CHAPTER VII.—(*continued.*)

"Did feyther say annything to thee about me?"

"Faith, he said a heap, lass. He looves the, dear, and when a man looves his tongue is free," she answered glibly. "Aa doan't mean that, Aunt Lyddy, did he say owt aboot why I coom away fra whoam just now, why he brought me raythe. A'a wasn't keen on it though A'a dearly wanted to see tha."

"He said nowt except it was mother-in' tha needed, Annie."

"Weel, A'a want to tell thee, Aunt Lyddy. It'll be better, then we shall understand one another."

"A'reet, me poppet, just as tha pleases, but A'm one that can howd ma tongue. It's a good plan to go through life wi, Annie. There's a seet more harm done by too mooch speakin' than by too little."

"I had a love affair in Wrotham, Auntie," Annie began in a matter-of-fact deliberate voice.

"A'am not surprised. Tha hast a bonnie face, lass, one that the chaps would naturally run after."

"Oh, there were heaps of 'em," answered Annie with an air of weariness which secretly amused the older woman. "Silly fools, most of 'em, but the only one A'a cared aboot feyther did-na like."

"What was he, tell me a'al aboot him, Annie. I should just loove to 'ear, noo tha hast spoken. Ivvry woman born loves a loove story."

Annie smiled faintly.

"I don't want to talk much aboot it, I only want you to know that feyther doesna' approve. He's a'al fur me marrying a chep called Isaac Thorne, a gret rough hulkin' chep, I could'na look at let alone hevin' him touch me. A'al nivver marry Isaac, so of course feyther isn't pleased.'

"But thy feyther is never one to mekk any-one unhappy," said Mrs. Nash quickly. "He could'na, Annie, his heart is like a little bairn's, so soft an' kindly."

"Oh, but he was very angry aboot Isaac, and he forbade me to see t'other one and the reason he's sent me away heer just is that he, my sweetheart, I mean, is leavin' Wrotham in a week or so, and he thinks that if we did'na meet in that time, to say goodbye, it might a'all blow over."

"And will it?" queried Mrs. Nash, anxiously.

Annie shook her head.

"I doan't think so. My sweetheart will nivver give me oop, A'am sure."

"But what ails thy feyther at him, Annie? He's not an unreasonable man. Isn't the chap steady?"

Annie laughed a little hysterically.

"Oh yes, steady enough. He doan't belong to us, Aunt Lyddy, and feyther doan't understand," she said darkly. "Didn't feyther say anything then aboot hoo long I was to stop?"

"No, now't."

"Well, my sweetheart is leavin' Wrotham in a week or ten day, and I think I shouldn't be steppin' after that, Aunt Lyddy. Tha knows hoo helpless feyther is in a hoose. He nivver sees owt to be done, an' would go out without his clothes I do believe if he wasn't watched. He often furgets to put on his flannels, when I lay them oot fur him."

"That wouldn't mooch matter in summer-time, Annie."

"No, but he's like that with ivvrything, and thinks now't matters. An ma hoose when I get back to it, will be a terrible place, A'a knaws. When are thee and Uncle Joe comin' to see us at Wrotham?"

"It's not easy getting away, lass, as tha can see, an' noo A'ave seen ye baith it'll hev to do fur a bit A'a reckon. But tell me more aboot the young man, Annie. A'ave no lass of me own, and thou'rt like me own," said Aunt Lydia affectionately.

"There isn't mooch to tell. Yes, he belongs to the mills, an' he's getten another job joost now, that'll tekk him away. Oh yes, he'ell coom back, he says at the end of the year, he'll be able to set oop for hissel, then he'll speak to feyther fur me."

The girl spoke with such perfect innocency and candour that Lydia Nash was completely convinced, as well as deeply interested, as every woman worthy of the name is in love's young dream. The fact that her own had turned to such grey reality did not affect her attitude at all. Such emotions belong to the things that are immortal.

"But surely, Annie, there must be some real gweed reasons for thy feyther's displeasure. If the lad be an honest lad and dealin' straight forward, he will never stand in the way."

"He doesn't like 'im, an' believes what they tell 'im outside," said Annie a trifle hardly. "But I thow't A'ad like to tell thee mysel, Aunt Lyddy, so's theer wouldn't be anny cloud between us, an' we could have a real happy time together."

"Sure; lass, it wur main good ov thee," said Aunt Lydia affectionately, "and is there to be any writing to an' fra while thou's here?"

"No," said Annie quietly, there' bean't annything to say. We just hev to wait that's a'a, till the year's oop, an' he can speak to feyther."

This explanation was so perfectly natural, and satisfactory that it completely lulled every suspicion, and these were not many that had visited the heart of Lydia Nash concerning her niece. This little confidence seemed to draw them nearer together, and the days passed by most happily, and without a shadow of a cloud between them. Annie devoted herself to her aunt, and to getting an insight into the business of the shop, which seemed to interest her immensely. She took a child's delight in weighing out pounds of sugar and tea, and made herself so agreeable to the customers that Mrs. Nash received many congratulations on the merits of her new assistant. So far as Mrs. Nash was aware, no letters whatever came to Annie, except from her father, and they were always left open for inspection. Luke Cartledge with the delicacy of a fine nature, abstained from referring in his letters to the matter of dissension, but confined himself to outside matters, giving his daughter all the items of interest he could think of. Among others he mentioned the fact that Miss Sylvia was coming a great deal to Sleath Mills, every day in fact, and that she bade fair to take a very active interest in everything that concerned the social welfare of her father's people.

"She'll be like him, Annie," said Aunt Lydia with a reminiscent air, "I do mind what a foine yoong man, Master John was, so kind and interested in ivvrything that was to mekk fowk happy an' comfortable. Theer be fewer of that sort nowadays, Annie."

"Do you think so, Auntie?" asked Annie absently. She had not heard definitely whether Max had actually set out on his journey, and the vision of Sylvia's ferquent visits to Sleath disturbed her. Annie had very little vanity in her composition, and though many had told her of her pretty looks she had scarcely credited them. She had not dwelt all these years beside the spirit of true humility without learning something from it.

The Nashes were great chapel goers and never failed to attend the week night service as well as twice a day every Sunday. When Annie arrived at Carlisle, the chapel attended by her uncle and aunt was in a state of mild excitement over the appointment of a new pastor who was to make the acquaintance of his congregation at a social meeting to take the place instead of the usual weekday service on a Tuesday evening. It was Mrs. Nash's business to superintend the tea on that occasion, and she was particularly glad that she could leave her niece to attend to the shop till closing time, it being arranged that she was to come along to the hall where the meeting was to be held and listen to the latter part of the proceedings. Annie was more than willing, indeed, had Lydia not been so completely and happilly absorbed in chapel affairs she could not have failed to notice her niece's restlessness during the whole of that day. In the morning she had run out for an hour for a walk in the course of which she called at the Post Office for a letter which awaited her. The news it contained was evidently good, for as she stood still to open it in the street, the colour flashed all over her face, and her eyes positively sparkled. She thrust it in the bosom of her frock, and hastily retired down a quiet side street, where she made pause to read it again. Then she went home with the light and buoyant step of one to whom good and unexpected news had come.

About six o'clock Mrs. Nash, very voluble and excited, talking her instructions to the last, left the house carrying a huge basket with certain of her own cakes in it. An hour later Joe came home, washed and dressed hastily, and followed his better half, so that by half past seven Annie had the place entirely to herself. Her restlessness was obviously growing, and by five minutes to eight, when she had put up the shutters, she was visibly trembling. The moment she had closed and locked the door, she ran up to her own little room and made a hasty toilet. It was now getting dark and a thin fine rain was beginning to fall, which suited all the better for the keeping of a secret tryst. In spite of her nervous excitement Annie attended faithfully to her duties of locking up. She even ran back in the shop, and turned up the gas, to make sure that all the bolts were up, then she let herself out by the house-door at the side and sped into the night. She had on a dark skirt and a white blouse, over which she wore a long grey mackintosh coat, which covered her up, a coquettish little tweed hat with a quill at the side, well suited her piquant face, and she had never looked more attractive. Max Howorth thought so, when from under the portico of the station, which was the only place in the town both of them knew well, he observed her coming rapidly towards him. He stepped out to meet her at once, the collar of his coat turned up, and his cap drawn well down over his brows.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT-ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED . FTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."

The best of its kind in India.

Put up in fancy nickel cases.

PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.

C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Also can be had from:—

K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MOST

ADVERTISEMENTS

you may read will seek to arouse your interest by flaming announcements of extraordinary Motor values, of statements of profitless prices. It is **not** *through such curiosity that we hope to thrive! We ask you to investigate the merits of our*

Well-appointed Second-hand

MOTOR CARS and dependable MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Our goods are the standards of their class. ***Volume*** *of business, NOT enormous profit,* is our motto. In our

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

we undertake mill and house installations, supply reliable Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Fittings, etc. All work done by our perfectly-trained men.

WE ASK A TRIAL FROM YOU!
ESTIMATES GLADLY SUBMITTED.

ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone: No. 2203.

241

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.

COWPER & Co.



BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES.



NICKEL MOVEMENT. 15 JEWELS. EXPOSED PALLETS. CUT EXPANSION BALANCE. PATENT BREGUET HAIRSPRING HARDENED AND TEMPERED IN FORM. PATENT MICROMETRIC REGULATOR. TEMPERED STEEL SAFETY BARREL. ETC.

IN 10 YEAR GOLD FILLED, CASE (HALF HUNTING		Rs. 45
" 20 " " " "	(OPEN FACE)	" 55

(ALSO IN SILVER CASES)

For over half-a-century the Waltham Factory have consistently striven to maintain the highest standard of excellence, in the quality of their products. The measure of their success is self-evident in the world-wide reputation their Watches have attained.

A strong Gold Filled Case watch is far more satisfactory and economical in wear, than a low-priced gold watch. The latter are a constant source of annoyance and expense owing to the Case being too thin to afford adequate protection to the works.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

NEXT TO ARMY & NAVY STORES.



Don't try HIT OR MISS METHOD

for your eyes.

SEE "THE ORIGINAL FIRM"

On Signboard and consult our

Dr. DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist

Of three London Eye Hospitals. He will examine the eyes *free of charge* and prescribe correct glasses. Most renowned European Professors of Ophthalmology write and say for Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor:—

"A thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator to occupy the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon to any "Eye Hospital."

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

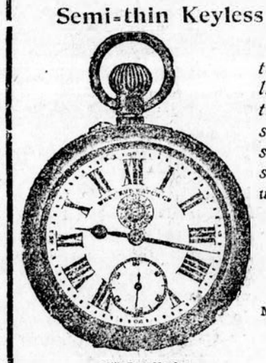
An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Price, Re. 1

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
Opposite Treacher & Co., FORT. BOMBAY.

THE WEST END

"IMPERATOR"

Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	...	" 35
Sterling Silver	... ...	" 45
18ct. Gold	... ...	" 140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

16''' Small size.

The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR
TYPEWRITER
CARBONS
and
RIBBONS
of the famous
"QUEEN" BRAND
BEST IN USE.
MODERATE IN PRICE.....

Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort. BOMBAY.



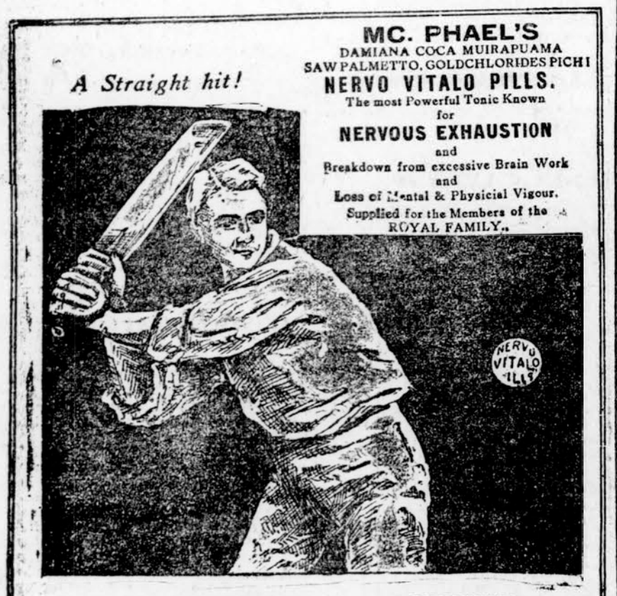
NEW SHOP

NEW GOODS!

Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY



M. T. MADON & Co. DISPENSING CHEMIST

Corner Shop 24, 26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, ***BOMBAY.***



AMRUTANJAN. *(Registered.)*

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA. BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

JUST UNPACKED
WATERPRO
CALL
DANN
The relia
Travellers'
Opp. Thos. Co
AN
Watson's Hotel

Printed and Pu
JAMES BUCKLE
NEWSPAPER
"BOMBAY CH
Medows Street, Fo